



STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

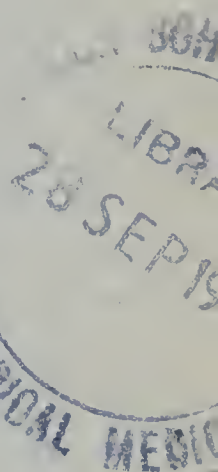
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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**County Principal  
School Medical Officer**

**For the year 1963**







STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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## **SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF, 1963**

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### **County Principal School Medical Officer**

G. RAMAGE, M.A. (Admin.), M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.P.H.

### **Deputy Principal County School Medical Officer**

H. BINYSH, M.D., M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.),  
D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Barrister-at-Law (Resigned 24.10.63)  
A. WITHNELL, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.12.63).

### **Senior Medical Officer for Schools**

C. S. SMITH, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned 31.5.63).  
A. BLENCH, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. (Appointed 7.8.63)

### **Whole-time School Medical Officers**

(engaged in the School Health Service)

C. R. B. BAMFORD, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
G. KATHERINE BIRCHENOUGH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Appointed  
21.10.63)  
AGNES W. E. BLACK, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.  
PEARL I. BLENCH, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.  
NORAH M. CLARKE, M.B., Ch.B.  
MARY R. COOKE, L.R.C.P., S.I. and L.M.  
G. R. DAVIES, B.Sc., L.M.S.S.A.  
T. W. G. DONOHOE, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G. (Appointed 2.9.63).  
DOREEN E. GEORGE, M.B., Ch.B.  
MATILDA DOROTHY GODWIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Appointed 21.10.63)  
BESSIE W. GOODWILL, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
P. M. GREEN, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 17.4.63)  
F. G. E. HILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., (Retired 30.9.63)  
MARY M. MARKHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.  
E. K. MORRIS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (Appointed 13.5.63)  
B. NEWTON, M.B., Ch.B., D. Obst. R.C.O.G. (On D.P.H. course from  
1.10.63.)  
G. J. O'CONNOR, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.  
J. A. SCULLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., B.A., M.A. (Appointed 20.11.63)  
J. V. VACCARO, M.B., B.S. (On D.P.H. course from 1.10.63).  
R. WHARTON, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 1.1.63)  
HENRIETTA M. WILSON, B.A., M.B., B.Chir.  
M. M. L. PASSI, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., D.I.H. (Appointed  
2.9.63)

### **School Medical Officers**

#### **holding Joint Appointments**

(engaged in the School Health Service)

A. G. BAILEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. COSELEY U.D.) (Appointed  
1.1.63)  
J. H. E. BAINES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Wednesfield U.D.)  
SHEILA M. DURKIN, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Area Medical Officer and  
M.O.H. Tutbury R.D. and Uttoxeter U.D. and R.D.)

R. C. GUBBINS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Willenhall U.D.)  
 J. HEAGNEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Darlaston U.D.) (Resigned 14.11.63.)  
 A. R. KENNEDY, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Amblecote U.D. and Seisdon R.D.)  
 I. D. McINTOSH, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Tamworth M.B.) (Appointed 1.10.63).  
 F. J. MURRAY, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Stone U.D. and R.D.).  
 J. P. NEYLON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.C.H. (M.O.H. Bilston M.B.). (Resigned 30.6.63).  
 H. SHORE, M.D., D.T.M. & H. & D.P.H., (M.O.H. Aldridge and Brown-hills U.D.).  
 A. G. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Stafford R.D. and Cannock R.D.).  
 E. H. TOMLIN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Area Medical Officer and M.O.H. Cheadle R.D.).  
 R. WEBSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. (Area Medical Officer and M.O.H. Cannock U.D. and Rugeley U.D.).  
 H. E. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Leek U.D.).

### **Part-time School Medical Officers**

(engaged in the School Health Service)

MARGARET BAMBER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.  
 EILEEN N. COSGRAVE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.  
 JEANNETTE R. B. GIBSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.)  
 IVY R. GIFFORD, M.B., Ch.B. (Dental Anaesthetist).  
 ROSE MACAULIFFE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.  
 MARGARET W. PETERS, M.B., Ch.B., (Dental Anaesthetist).  
 ELEANOR M. PRENDIVILLE, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M., D.P.H.  
 G. ISABEL VILLIERS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Appointed 2.4.63) (Dental Anaesthetist).  
 LUCY M. WILKIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

### **Principal County School Dental Officer**

J. C. TIMMIS, L.D.S., R.C.S.

### **Whole-time School Dental Officers**

J. W. DAVIES, L.D.S. (Retired 13.9.63).  
 R. B. DEARNALEY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.  
 S. FORD, L.D.S., R.C.S.  
 J. HICKEY, B.D.S.  
 MISS M. C. LAUDER, L.D.S., R.C.S.  
 J. D. NELSON, L.D.S.  
 D. R. OGDEN, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.  
 T. C. J. PRICE, B.D.S.  
 H. W. PRITCHARD, L.D.S.  
 L. H. THOMPSON, L.D.S.  
 MISS A. P. WOOD, B.D.S. (Re-engaged from Part time staff 9.1.63.).

## **Part-time School Dental Officers**

R. J. FOWLER, L.D.S., B.Ch.D., F.D.S., R.C.S. (Appointed 9.9.63).  
MISS A. F. BIRCH, B.D.S., (Appointed 7.5.63.).  
D. C. BUTTERWORTH, B.D.S. (Appointed 11.9.63).  
R. BOLTON, F.D.S., R.C.S., (Appointed 19.4.63.).  
MRS. E. M. CAULDWELL, B.D.S., (Resigned 15.2.63.).  
N. K. GREEN B.D.S.  
MRS. C. E. HUGHES, L.D.S.  
J. L. JACQUES, L.D.S., R.C.S.  
A.C. MILES, L.D.S., R.C.S.  
L. F. KELLY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.  
A. N. PLACE, L.D.S.  
D. M. SANDERSON, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.  
R. WARNER, L.D.S.  
J. K. WILLIAMS, L.D.S.  
M. R. L. THORNTON, L.D.S., B.D.S. (Appointed 11.12.63.)

## **Whole-time Dental Auxiliaries**

MISS M. J. CARR, (Appointed 23.9.63.).  
MISS J. M. CHEESEMAN (Appointed 23.9.63.).  
MISS A. J. RAMAGE.

## **Whole-time Dental Hygienist**

MISS A. P. PRITCHARD

## **Specialists**

(engaged in the School Health Service)

### **PART-TIME OPHTHALMIC SPECIALISTS:**

J. A. COX, M.B., B.S., D.O.  
G. F. HAYCRAFT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.  
D. E. LYONS, M.B., Ch.B., B.D.O. (Appointed 9.1.63.)  
E. J. MCCABE, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.  
B. M. MCOWAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. M.B., B.S., D.O. (Ldn.).  
\*H. CAMPBELL ORR, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S. (Retired Oct. 63.).  
\*D. F. WOODHOUSE, B.M., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.O.M.S., (Appointed Nov. 63.).

### **PART-TIME ORTHOPAEDIC SPECIALISTS:**

\*J. HIRTENSTEIN, M.D., F.R.C.S.  
M. H. M. HARRISON, Ch.M., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

### **PART-TIME E.N.T. SPECIALISTS:**

G. O. CLARK M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.  
W. D. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

### **PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MENTAL HEALTH:**

W. JOHNSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

### **CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST:**

H. B. BAKER, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

### **PART-TIME CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRISTS:**

J. PEDLEY BAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.  
\*B. BARNETT, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.C.P.S.(G), D.P.M. (Resigned  
11.7.63).

\*Attends County Clinics as Regional Hospital Board Officer.



EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS:

D. COOKSON, B.A., Dip. Psych.  
MRS. M. D. COOKSON, B.A.  
W. B. HANTON, M.A., Dip. Psych.  
MRS. M. I. CHRISTINE SHEPHERD, B.A.

PART-TIME CONSULTANT IN CHILDREN'S DENTISTRY:

H. LEVISON, B.D.S., F.D.S., R.C.S., D.Orth. (Appointed 1.7.63.).

CASEWORK SUPERVISORS (Holding joint appointments)

K. E. JONES, A.A.P.S.W. (Appointed 1.10.63.).  
D. A. MACDONALD, A.A.P.S.W., Dip. Soc. Sc.  
J. H. SPURR, A.A.P.S.W., R.M.N.D., Dip. Soc. Sc.  
E. E. STEPHENSON, A.A.P.S.W. (Appointed 17.6.63.).

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS:

MISS M. P. COCKIN.  
MRS. E. GLASS, A.A.P.S.W.  
MRS. G. HENGSTENBERG, A.A.P.S.W., Dip. Soc. Sc. (Appointed 1.10.63).  
MRS. J. M. SPURR, A.A.P.S.W.

## Medical Auxiliaries

PHYSIOTHERAPISTS:

MISS F. M. BARNES, M.C.S.P.  
MRS. N. J. LAW, M.C.S.P.  
MRS. M. LEWIS, M.C.S.P.  
MISS B. J. MCLEAN, M.C.S.P. (Resigned 31.3.63.).

SPEECH THERAPISTS:

MISS H. M. BINKS, L.C.S.T.  
MRS. A. M. PRICE, L.C.S.T. (Part-time).  
MRS. S. R. RUMBLE, L.C.S.T.  
MRS. P. A. VALENTINI, L.C.S.T. (Part-time from 4.9.63.).  
MISS S. F. WILLIAMS, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 30.9.63.).  
MRS. J. L. WILSON, L.C.S.T. (Part-time).

AUDIOMETRICIANS:

MRS. E. GOODWIN, S.R.N. (Part-time)  
MRS. E. C. SPENCER, S.R.N. (Resigned 31.8.63.).

AUDIOLOGY CLINIC:

MISS M. L. GIBSON, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V.

## SUMMARY OF ASSISTANT STAFF

<i>Staff</i>	<i>Establish- ment</i>	<i>No. Employed on 31.12.63</i>	<i>Equivalent in terms of Whole-time Staff</i>
School Medical Officers ... ..	22	41	20·94
School Dental Officers ... ..	29	28	18·4
Physiotherapists ... ..	5	3	3
Speech Therapists ... ..	6	5	3·8
School Nurses ... ..	40	126	28·75
Clinic Nurses ... ..	33	33	18·15
Lay Hygiene Assistants ... ..	3	3	2·5
Dental Surgery Assistants ... ..	30	31	21·6
Dental Technicians ... ..	2	2	1
Dental Technician Trainees ... ..	2	2	1·2
Dental Auxiliaries ... ..	4	3	2·7
Dental Hygienists ... ..	2	1	0·6
Clerks ... ..	24	24	24
Audiometricians ... ..	2	2	1·2
Vision Testing Survey Nurse ... ..	1	1	1
New Cross Diagnostic Clinic Nurse ... ..	1	1	1

## GENERAL INFORMATION

	<i>Urban Areas</i>	<i>Rural Areas</i>	<i>Admin. County</i>
Estimated civilian population of Administrative County (Mid. 1962) ... ..	770,230	263,250	1,033,480
Acreage ... ..	100,012	585,227	685,239
Density of population per acre ... ..	7·7	0·45	1·51
Mean area per person in acres ... ..	0·13	2·22	0·66

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1. Estimated School Population of Administrative County (excluding Newcastle) ... ..	143,407
2. School Population of Newcastle Excepted District ... ..	13,872
3. Average attendances (excluding Newcastle) ... ..	127,126
4. Average attendances (Newcastle only) ... ..	12,064
5. Number of schools and departments in the County (excl. Newcastle):—	
Nursery Schools ... ..	13
County Primary Schools ... ..	292
Voluntary Primary Schools ... ..	215
County Secondary Modern Schools ... ..	85
Voluntary Secondary Modern Schools ... ..	9
County Secondary Grammar and High Schools ... ..	26
Voluntary Grammar Schools ... ..	2
Comprehensive Schools ... ..	7
Special Schools —Residential ... ..	6
Day ... ..	3
Hospital ... ..	1
Total ... ..	659

# **Annual Report of the County Principal School Medical Officer 1963**

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The year 1963 was yet another in the history of the School Health Service during which, although there were some new developments, most of the work was concerned with the maintainance and consolidation of the Service.

The medical and dental staffing position showed a slight improvement during the year and, though in neither case was the establishment attained, it may be that in future years recruitment may be increased. Authorities in the south of the country have enjoyed a noticeable improvement in the staffing position of school dental officers and it is to be hoped that this will occur in Staffordshire where the equivalent of three additional whole-time dental officers was recruited by the end of December. The dental staffing situation was also improved by the appointment of two more dental auxiliaries, and these officers now total three. At the time of writing this foreword there is a hope of three more joining the staff.

The shortage of medical staff has made it impossible to carry out fully the wishes of the Education Committee for each School Medical Officer to be responsible for all medical care in the schools in his area. This would require more frequent visits to schools and an attempt to do this partly accounts for a fall in the number of periodic medical inspections carried out.

During the year it was arranged that the School Medical Officers should summarise their findings at routine medical inspections themselves, instead of the medical statistics being extracted in the central office after the medical cards had been returned. The results obtained show a surprisingly increased incidence in the number of defects requiring treatment but, as only part of the year is affected, the figures cannot be reconciled with the previous year's findings. For this reason the table of statistics, relating to newly found defects requiring treatment, per 100 children examined, has been omitted.

For the first time the findings of the school nurses, on the occasions of their visits to schools for foot inspections, have been recorded. The findings as a result of 682 visits made for this purpose are shown in table 41. Of the children



examined 15·1% were found to have unsatisfactory footwear, 5·5% had foot deformities, 3·2% had corns and 2·2% had foot infections and these findings show how important the work is. It is, therefore, all the more unfortunate that the amount of chiropodists' time available for their attention is so small due to vacancies in the establishment.

During the last two years and particularly in 1963, the work of the Child Guidance Service has become more established and the number of sessions at county clinics was increased by 118, (though the number of sessions devoted to the work by Regional Hospital Board psychiatrists fell slightly) and about twice as many children were seen. However, too much significance should not be attached to the number of children seen as the amount of time required by each child varies widely. Nevertheless the increased number of sessions is very satisfactory and raises hopes that the service can be built up to meet the undoubtedly great need for it.

Occasionally, in past years, small outbreaks of tuberculosis have occurred in schools in Staffordshire, as elsewhere, but in the spring an outbreak of considerable size occurred in a Grammar school of nearly 400 scholars. It is the result of success in reducing the death rate and the incidence of tuberculosis which makes it possible to speak nowadays of "an outbreak of tuberculosis" in a school and the low incidence of contact with the tuberculosis bacteria, by children, makes it possible to trace cases and their sources of infection. A full account will be published in the medical press and it may be said here that 26 children were found to be affected, 7 with adult type of tuberculosis. Fortunately the majority of the children were only lightly affected. The most important aspect of any outbreak is that of preventing the next one and several administrative details were noted for improvements which have now been made. A further general observation is that such outbreaks draw attention to the fact that, because of a lessened contact with tuberculosis, children do not now develop a natural immunity to the disease in such a high proportion of cases as formerly. Consequently the giving of B.C.G. vaccination becomes of increasing importance as each year goes by.

It is disappointing to note (table 43) the number of schools in which structural defects were reported by the visiting School Medical Officers. The defects included 35 toilets which were below normal standards, 25 kitchens were reported to be inadequate; insufficient lighting and heating



affected a further 25 schools and the supply of drinking water was unsatisfactory in 13 schools.

At a time when so many splendid new schools are being built it is a pity more cannot be done to remove these basic defects from approximately one fifth of the schools in this County.

Towards the end of the year a diagnostic unit was established at Northfields Infant School, Stafford. The object is to provide a place where the abilities of children from about the age of four to nine years, can be assessed both mentally and educationally, with a view to removing any uncertainty as to the most appropriate kind of education for the child.

Those who have the persistency to read the body of the report will appreciate the great volume of preventive work carried out by the School Health Service, but it requires comparison with the services offered, say five years ago, to understand the changes in their nature and the expansion of their variety. The service is constantly evolving and taking up new ideas, a factor which has made it an essential part of the preventive services in the country.

The continued close co-operation with the Director of Education and his staff and the other County Departments concerned has again been generous and this, together with the enthusiasm of the Committee, has been greatly appreciated and formed an essential part of the progress recorded this year.

*G. RAMAGE.*

*County Principal School Medical Officer.*

School Health Service,  
County Buildings,  
Stafford.

# Annual Report

## PART I.—INSPECTIONS AND OTHER EXAMINATIONS

**Table 1. Medical Inspection of pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).**

*A.* Periodic Medical Inspections:

Age Groups Inspected  
(by year of birth)

1959 and later	474	} Entrants
1958	5,334	
1957	4,956	
1956	802	
1955	190	} 2nd Age Group.
1954	133	
1953	232	
1952	3,595	
1951	1,996	} 3rd Age Group.
1950	186	
1949	7,093	
1948 and earlier	6,955	
Total	31,946	

*B.* Number of Other Inspections:

Special Inspections	161
No. of Re-inspections	27,862
Total	28,023

During 1963 some policy changes were made to coincide with Section 9 of the Education Act 1962 (School Leaving Dates). Children in the “Intermediate” age group began to be examined in their first year of secondary education (and not as previously in the final year of primary education.) Consequently, in secondary schools, School Medical Officers were able to combine, in one group of visits, the examination of both the “Leaver” and “Intermediate” age groups.

Entrant children are now being medically examined routinely during the summer, instead of the Christmas Terms.

The effect has been shown by a decrease of 8,262 in the number of periodical medical inspections performed but there was an increase of 1,640 in the number of special inspections and re-inspections as compared with 1962.

C. Pupils found to require treatment at Periodic Medical Inspections (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

<i>Age groups Inspected</i> <i>By year of birth</i>			<i>For defective vision</i> <i>(excl. Squint)</i>	<i>For any of the other conditions recorded in Pt II</i>	<i>Total Individual Pupils</i>
1959 and later	...	...	22	20	35
1958...	...	...	102	329	326
1957...	...	...	120	368	381
1956...	...	...	27	67	63
1955...	...	...	9	16	19
1954	...	...	8	13	19
1953...	...	...	23	22	29
1952...	...	...	349	229	456
1951...	...	...	286	125	365
1950...	...	...	16	18	24
1949...	...	...	546	438	820
1948 and earlier...	...	...	826	661	1,329
Total			2,334	2,306	3,866

The total of individual pupils found to require treatment increased from 2,490 in 1962 by 1,376 to 3,866 in 1963.

**Table 2(a). Defects found by Medical Inspection**  
**Periodic Inspections**

Defect Code No.	Defect or disease						Periodic Inspections			
							Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total
4	Skin	...	...	...	...	T	53	316	126	495
						O	273	344	183	800
5	Eyes—(a) Vision	...	...	...	...	T	226	1,333	697	2,256
						O	442	928	371	1,741
	(b) Squint	...	...	...	...	T	105	43	48	196
						O	208	11	58	277
	(c) Others	...	...	...	...	T	18	39	20	77
						O	67	160	61	288
6	Ears—(a) Hearing	...	...	...	...	T	32	62	47	141
						O	179	96	98	373
	(b) Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	T	34	63	24	121
						O	253	109	113	475
	(c) Other	...	...	...	...	T	10	30	6	46
						O	87	56	35	178
7	Nose and Throat...	...	...	...	...	T	165	105	84	354
						O	1,305	463	460	2,228
8	Speech	...	...	...	...	T	43	27	40	110
						O	313	39	82	434
9	Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	...	T	33	10	6	49
						O	400	62	142	604
10	Heart	...	...	...	...	T	32	74	17	123
						O	192	126	73	391
11	Lungs	...	...	...	...	T	43	78	43	164
						O	520	189	209	918
12	Development—(a) Hernia	...	...	...	...	T	15	12	7	34
						O	48	10	25	83
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	T	17	32	21	70
						O	214	63	135	412
13	Orthopaedic—(a) Posture	...	...	...	...	T	20	79	27	126
						O	78	199	91	368
	(b) Feet	...	...	...	...	T	84	142	87	313
						O	300	303	159	762
	(c) Other...	...	...	...	...	T	55	118	50	223
						O	218	312	161	691
14	Nervous System—(a) Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	T	9	15	17	41
						O	36	27	26	89
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	T	4	21	11	36
						O	204	70	65	339
15	Psychological—(a) Development	...	...	...	...	T	14	29	43	86
						O	195	81	136	412
	(b) Stability	...	...	...	...	T	11	17	14	42
						O	208	131	136	475
16	Abdomen	...	...	...	...	T	9	24	13	46
						O	28	52	54	134
17	Other	...	...	...	...	T	78	178	119	375
						O	293	253	177	723
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFECTS REQUIRING TREATMENT							1,110	2,847	1,567	5,524
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFECTS NEEDING TO BE KEPT UNDER OBSERVATION							6,061	4,084	3,050	13,195
TOTAL DEFECTS							7,171	6,931	4,617	18,719

Defects requiring treatment found at routine medical examination increased and a total of 5,524 defects was found to require treatment as compared to 3,008 in the previous year. In addition it should be noted that a further 13,195 defects compared to 22,402 defects in the previous year were noted as requiring continued observation although treatment was not immediately required.



Compared with 1962 the total number of defects fell by 6,691.

Nevertheless, when compared with 1962, greater numbers of children requiring treatment were the main feature of the findings. The principle increases were eye defects (1,325), hearing and otitis media (140), orthopaedic conditions (460).

**Table 2(b). Defects found by Medical Inspection**  
**Special Inspections**

<i>Defect or Disease</i>	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	<i>Pupils requiring Treatment</i>	<i>Pupils requiring Observation</i>
Skin ... ..	4	1
Eyes—(a) Vision ... ..	11	9
(b) Squint ... ..	1	1
(c) Other... ..	2	1
Ears—(a) Hearing ... ..	4	4
(b) Otitis Media... ..	—	7
(c) Other... ..	—	—
Nose and Throat... ..	4	16
Speech ... ..	2	2
Lymphatic Glands ... ..	—	15
Heart ... ..	—	9
Lungs ... ..	3	10
Developmental—		
(a) Hernia ... ..	2	1
(b) Other... ..	1	3
Orthopaedic—		
(a) Posture ... ..	—	—
(b) Feet ... ..	3	2
(c) Other... ..	3	6
Nervous System—		
(a) Epilepsy ... ..	4	—
(b) Other ... ..	1	3
Psychological—		
(a) Development ... ..	3	5
(b) Stability ... ..	2	3
Abdomen ... ..	3	1
Other ... ..	9	9
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>108</b>

The comparable figures for the previous year were 22 pupils requiring treatment and 220 pupils requiring to be kept under observation.

## **Experimental Methods of Medical Inspection**

### *Experiment I*

As mentioned in the 1962 report Experiment I was abandoned after the Spring Term but the record of the findings between January and the conclusion of the scheme have been recorded in Table (2)c. on page 17. The findings arise from the medical examination of 226 children.

Table 2(c)

Findings of Medical Inspections of Children examined under the experimental schemes.

EXPERIMENT I

Defects	For Treatment		For Observation		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Skin ... ..	1	2	7	55	8	57
Eyes:						
Defective Vision ...	9	67	17	156	26	223
Squint ... ..	—	3	5	25	5	28
Other conditions .	—	1	2	15	2	16
Ears:						
Hearing ... ..	1	1	3	17	4	18
Otitis Media R. ...	—	1	2	20	2	21
Otitis Media L. ...	—	—	—	16	—	16
Other conditions ..	—	1	—	5	—	6
Nose and Throat ...	3	4	15	214	18	218
Speech ... ..	—	3	1	16	1	19
Glands ... ..	—	—	4	20	4	20
Heart ... ..	—	—	2	24	2	24
Lungs ... ..	—	2	5	91	5	93
Development:						
Hernia ... ..	—	—	—	2	—	2
Other ... ..	—	—	8	26	8	26
Orthopaedic:						
Posture ... ..	—	1	—	30	—	31
Feet ... ..	—	5	3	33	3	38
Other conditions ...	2	5	2	58	4	63
Nervous System:						
Epilepsy ... ..	—	—	—	3	—	3
Other conditions ...	—	—	2	33	2	33
Psychological:						
Development ... ..	—	—	2	10	2	10
Stability ... ..	—	1	8	55	8	56
Abdomen ... ..	—	1	7	24	7	25
Miscellaneous ... ..	—	1	4	53	4	54
Totals ...	16	99	99	1,001	115	1,100

Routine Medical Inspections

The following information has been extracted from reports received from School Medical Officers regarding routine medical inspections in schools during the year.

“I like the idea of the intermediate inspection at the secondary school as do the Head teachers to whom I have spoken. It seems far more sensible for the staff at the school at which a child is to spend four years to know about its general health from the start.

Almost all older children who were defect free seemed to very much appreciate being told that they were normal. In this connection it is worthwhile noting that most older children are capable of distinguishing between a perfunctory, and a rather more methodical and conscientious examination, though whether the time spent with a stethoscope is of value with "Intermediates" and "Leavers" seems very doubtful as I discovered no cases of heart or chest disease that were not already known.

The visual system seems to me to be the one which is suitable for mass examination under the School Health Service arrangements for this is quick, cheap and painless. Of all defects requiring treatment in school children this was the most common. All children's vision should be tested yearly or even termly. Too many children seem to be making no use of the spectacles they are supposed to wear, and a few apparently never obtained further advice after being tested in school."

"Routine medical inspections are accepted by most teachers, parents and children as an integral part of school life . . . Inspections are rarely a waste of time even when the child is quite healthy . . . and no parent present, because the child usually appreciates knowing that it is normal and a certain amount of health education can be practiced."

**Table 3. Parents attending Periodic Medical Inspections**

		<i>No. of Children Examined</i>	<i>No. of Parents Attended</i>	<i>Percentage of Par- ents who Attended</i>
Entrants	{ 1959 and later	474	383	81
	{ 1958	5,334	4,473	84
	{ 1957	4,956	2,285	46
	{ 1956	802	590	74
	{ 1955	190	141	74
	{ 1954	133	90	68
	{ 1953	232	149	64
Inter- mediates	{ 1952	3,595	2,254	63
	{ 1951	1,996	1,122	56
	{ 1950	186	79	42
Leavers	{ 1949	7,093	1,755	25
	{ 1948 and earlier	6,955	1,379	20
Total		31,946	14,700	46

Whilst the number of children examined fell by 8,262 compared with 1962 and 9,605 fewer parents attended the percentage of parents attending fell from 60% in 1962 to 46% in 1963.



**Table 4. Ascertainment of Handicapped Children**

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Children Ascertained</i>	
	1962	1963
Blind ... ..	1	1
Partially Sighted ... ..	2	1
Deaf ... ..	1	7
Partially Hearing ... ..	17	6
Delicate ... ..	38	22
Educationally Sub-Normal ...	222	235
Epileptic ... ..	43	32
Maladjusted ... ..	20	13
Physically Handicapped ... ..	176	142
	<hr/> 520	<hr/> 459

The table above does not include children living in the Excepted District of Newcastle. Almost all the children were examined at the school clinics.

**Table 5. Notification of Handicapped Pupils leaving school to the Youth Employment Service**

No. of children who were advised not to take up certain types of employment ...	1,467
No. of children advised to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act. 1944	85
	<hr/> 1552

A report giving an indication of the type of work for which a child is suitable is issued for each child examined in the "leaver" group for the information of the Youth Employment Service and in addition to the figures in table 5 above reports were issued in respect of 11,336 leavers whose condition was found to be normal.

The arrangement for consultation of the School Medical Officers with the Area Youth Employment Committees prior to committee meetings still continues. In difficult cases the Medical Officer may attend the Committee as an adviser.

It is pleasing to note that certain Youth Employment Officers have stated they have found the medical reports submitted to be most helpful in the correct placing of children. It is regrettable that so many children on leaving school have some type of handicap—albeit a minor one, but they are given effective help in making their way in life. The number of children referred this year shows an increase of 471 compared with 1962.

**Table 6. Miscellaneous Examinations**

<i>Type of Examination</i>	1962	1963
Employment Licences ...	1,427	1,602
Entrants to courses of training for Teachers ...	402	380
Entrants to the Teaching Pro- fession ...	264	281
Children boarded out by the Children's Committee ...	206	437
Adventure Courses ...	247	103
	<hr/> 2,546 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,803 <hr/>

The number of these examinations continues to rise and has increased by 257 as compared with 1962. All of the examinations were carried out by School Medical Officers at the school clinics and they take up a good proportion of the time devoted to attendance at the clinics.

The number of employment licence examinations includes only four children who were found to be unfit to undertake part time employment.

### Home Visiting

**Table 7. Details of home visits made by Nursing Staff**

<i>Reason for Visit</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>
Uncleanliness and verminous cases ...	3,497
Arising out of medical inspections ...	783
Airising out of inspection at clinics ...	540
All skin diseases ...	236
Aural:—Ears ...	275
Nose and throat conditions...	895
Ophthalmic defects ...	3,231
Orthopaedic defects ...	310
Educationally subnormal children ...	474
Neglected children ...	711
Infectious diseases ...	198
Heaf testing ...	18
National Survey (Health & Development) ...	130
Holiday visits to children home from special schools ...	298
Miscellaneous ...	2,767
Ineffectual visits ...	1,669
	<hr/> 16,032 <hr/>

There was an increase of 3,113 in the number of home visits made by the nurses as compared with last year.

The main increase (1,551) was on account of ophthalmic defects. Much useful work was also done with home visiting of neglected children, 143 more visits than in the previous year and those believed to be suffering from infectious disease (73 more visits).

The visitation of children in their homes is an important part of the school nurse's work, for by this it is ensured that children obtain treatment which has been recommended.

The number of ineffectual visits made unfortunately increased by 697 more than in the previous year.

**Details of visits to schools made by Nursing Staff**

<i>Reasons for Visit</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>	
	1962	1963
Ophthalmic Cases:— ...		
General ... ..	1,606	1,774
To administer atropine ...	356	531
Vision testing prior to:—		
Medical inspection ... ..	1,091	1,015
Attendance at Ophthalmic Clinic	108	105
Infectious Diseases ... ..	75	80
Hygiene inspections (excluding feet) ... ..	2,663	3,174
Foot Inspections ... ..	—	682
Miscellaneous ... ..	410	494
	<hr/> 6,309 <hr/>	<hr/> 7,855 <hr/>

It will be seen from these figures that the nurses are required to devote a considerable amount of time to work in schools. The majority of the visits were in connection with general hygiene inspections of heads, hands and feet. The nurses make routine visits to schools each term to supervise the cleanliness of the children, further details of which are to be found on page 71.

In addition the nurses attend with the School Medical Officers to assist at routine medical inspections.

The number of visits to schools when compared with the previous year show an increase of 1,546 visits.



## PART II—TREATMENT

**Table 8. Details of treatment given.**

### *Diseases of the Skin*

				<i>No. of cases treated or under treatment during the year</i>	
				<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)</i>
Ringworm— (i)	Scalp	...		2	—
	(ii) Body	...		3	—
Scabies	...	...	...	10	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	88	—
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	2,057	127
Total				2,160	127

### *Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint*

			<i>Number of cases dealt with</i>	
			<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise (Hospital, etc.)</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint			766	28
Errors of refraction (incl. squint)			2,994	296
Total	...	...	3,760	324
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed			5,188	n/k



## *Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat*

*No. of cases known  
to have been dealt with*

Received operative treatment ...	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ... ..	1,453
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ... ..	92
Received other forms of treat- ment ... ..	399
Total ... ..	<hr/> 1,944 <hr/>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids ...	
(a) in 1963 ... ..	12
(b) in previous years ... ..	102
	<hr/> 114 <hr/>

## *Orthopaedic and Postural Defects*

Number treated as in-patients in hospitals ... ..	195
Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patients de- partments ... ..	759
Number treated at school for post- ural defects ... ..	81
	<hr/> 1,035 <hr/>

## *Child Guidance Treatment*

Number of pupils treated at Staffordshire Child Guidance Clinics ... ..	735
Number of pupils treated by other LEA's ... ..	9
	<hr/>
Total children treated at Child Guidance Clinics ... ..	744
	<hr/>

### *Speech Therapy*

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists at Stafford- shire Clinics ... ..	786
Number of pupils treated at other LEA's clinics ... ..	45
	<hr/>
	831
	<hr/>

### *Other Treatment Given*

Miscellaneous minor ailments ...	800
Respiratory defects ... ..	550
Injuries ... ..	1,364
Debility and malnutrition ...	269
Infectious diseases ... ..	205
Abdominal defects ... ..	651
Heart conditions ... ..	137
Other ... ..	796
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	4,772
	<hr/>

Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	190
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Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination ... ..	6,533
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# COUNTY CLINICS

Table 9.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS

(Less the Excepted District of the Borough of Newcastle)

as at 31-12-63

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Aldridge	‡ Leighswood Road (Tel. Aldridge 52088)	9-0—10-30 Wed. weekly	9-0—5-0 Daily (Not Sats.)	9-30—12-30 Wednesday	9-30—4-30 Thursday	9—12-30 Fris. weekly
Ashley	Memorial Hall	2-0—2-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Audley	District Council Office (Tel. Audley 203)	2-0—2-30 Tues. weekly	—	*	—	—
Baddeley Green	Brotherhood Assembly Hall, Baddeley Green Lane, Milton	—	—	9-30—12-30 Weds. every 6—8 weeks	—	—
Barton-under-Needwood	Central Hall	2-0—2-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Biddulph	Princess Street (Tel. Biddulph 2040)	9-0—10-30 Fri. every 2nd and 4th in month	9-0—12-30 1st Fri. in month	2-0—5-0 Mons.	—	(N.P.)
Bilston	‡ Central Health Clinic 23 Wellington Road (Tel. Bilston 41527)	9-0—10-30 Daily inc. Sat. SMO attends Mons. f'tnly and Thurs. wkly.	Daily 9-0—5-0 (Not Sats.)	1-30—4-0 Tues. weekly	9-30—12-30 Mons. and Weds. 9-30—4-30 Thurs	1-45—4-45 Mons. and 9—4-45 Weds. weekly
Brewood	Dr. Cheshire's Surgery Sandy Lane (Tel. Brewood 206)	9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly	—	1-30—4-0 Thurs. every three months	—	—
Brierley Hill	Cottage Street	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	*	9-30—5-0 Mon. weekly	—	(N.P.)

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Brownhills	36, Pier Street (Tel. Brownhills 2219)	9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly	Daily 9-0—5-0 (Not Sats.)	—	9-30—12-30 Mondays	1-45—4.45 Fridays
Cannock	† (1) Health Department, Church Street (Tel. Cannock 2056), (2) Arthur Street, Chadsmoor (Tel. Cannock 2347)	9-0—10-30 Mon. and Thurs. wkly.	—	1-30—4-30 Friday weekly	—	†
	(3) Cannock Rd., Hednesford (Tel. Hednesford 228)	9-0—10-30 Wed. weekly	Mons. Tues. & Fris. 9-0—5-0 Weds. & Thurs. 9-0—12-0	—	9-30—12-30 Thurs. & Fris. weekly	—
Chasetown	(D.N.) Group Practice Centre Sankey's Corner	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	—	—	—	—
Cheadle	Well Street (Tel. Cheadle 2006)	9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	(N.P.)
Cheddleton	Parish Institute	1-30—2-0 Fri. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Cheslyn Hay	Junior School (Tel. Cheslyn Hay 398)	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Codsall	Elliotts Lane (Tel. Birches Bridge 738)	9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	*	9-30—4-30 Weds.	1-45—4-45 Mons. weekly
Coseley	Bayer Hall (Tel. Sedgley 2306)	9-0—10-30 Mon. Wed. and Fri.	Mon. & Thurs. 2-0—5-0 Tues. & Fri. 9-0—12-0	9-30—12-30 Mondays	—	—
Darlaston	The Flatts Victoria Road	9-0—10-30 Mon. and Thurs. weekly	—	9-30—5-0 Tues.	—	1-45—4-45 Fridays



<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Eccleshall	Methodist School	9-0—9-30 Fri. fortnightly 2—2-30 Wed. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Essington	Methodist Sunday School Essington Wood	9-0—10-30 Fri. weekly 1-30—2-0 Wed. weekly 9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly 10-30—12 Wed. fortnightly	—	1-30—4-30 Thurs. once a term	—	—
Featherstone	United Methodist Chapel	1-30—2-0 Wed. weekly 9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly 10-30—12 Wed. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Gnosall	(N.) County Sec. School (Tel. Gnosall 391)	1-30—2-0 Wed. weekly 9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly 10-30—12 Wed. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Great Wyrley	(1) Great Wyrley Junior School (2) The Hutments No. 1, Walsall Road	1-30—2-0 Wed. fortnightly 2-0—2-30 Tues. weekly 9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Thurs. once a term	—	—
Halmerend	Primitive Methodist School, High Street	1-30—2-0 Wed. fortnightly 2-0—2-30 Tues. weekly 9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Harriseahead	Methodist Memorial Chapel High Street	1-30—2-0 Wed. fortnightly 2-0—2-30 Tues. weekly 9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Huntington	Co. Sec. Mod. School, Huntington	1-30—2-0 Wed. fortnightly 2-0—2-30 Tues. weekly 9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Kidsgrove	† Day Nursery Liverpool Road (Tel. Kidsgrove 2289)	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Wed. fortnightly	9-30—4-30 Fridays weekly	—
Kingswinford	High Street (Tel. Kingswinford 4940)	9-30—10-30 Tues. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 2nd. Fri. in month 9-0—10-30 Mon., Thurs.	—	1-30—4-30 Mons once a month	9-30—4-30 Mons. weekly	1-45—4-45 Weds. and Thurs.
Kinver	Constitutional Club, High Street	9-0—10-30 2nd. Fri. in month 9-0—10-30 Mon., Thurs.	—	—	—	—
Leek	† (1) Cripples' Aid Society Clinic, Salisbury Street (Tel. Leek 1313) (2) Alsop Street (Tel. Leek 110)	— — 2-0—5-0 Fris. Daily 9-0—5-0 (Not Sats.)	—	9-30—5-0 Wed. fortnightly	9-30—4-30 Tues. weekly	† Mons., Weds Fris. (R.H.B. Clinic)
Lichfield	(1) Sandford Street (Tel. Lichfield 2246) (2) Red Court House Tamworth Street (Tel. Lichfield 3656) Bull Street (Tel. Dudley 53175)	9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Fri. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Fri. weekly and Weds. occasionally	—	—
Lower Gornal			—	—	—	1-45—4-45 Tues. weekly

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Madeley	Village Hall	9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly 10-45—12-0	—	9-30—12-30 Weds. every 3 months.	—	—
Norton Canes	Community Centre Brownhills Road High St.	Mon. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Mon. weekly	—	—	—	—
Pelsall (D.N.)	Dr. McCollum's Surgery St Michaels Road (Tel Penkridge 300)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	—	9-30—12-30 Tues. and Wed. Wkly.	—
Penkridge	Beacon Road, Pheasey Estate, Birmingham 22a.	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	—	1-30—4-30 Weds. every 3 weeks	—	—
Pheasey	Mount Pleasant	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly 1-30—2-0	*	—	—	—
Quarry Bank	Commemoration Hall	Wednesdays 1st and 3rd in Month 9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Rolleston						
Rowley Regis	† (1) Carlyle Road, Blackheath (Tel. Blackheath 1334)		*	2-0—4-0 2nd and 4th Tues. in month	—	1-45—4-45 Mons. weekly. 9-0—12-30 Tues. weekly 9-0—12-30 Mons. & Thurs. weekly 9-0—12-30 Tues. weekly
	† (2) Mace Street, Old Hill (Tel. Crad. Heath 66806)	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly and Thurs. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	*	2-0—4-0 1st and 3rd Tues. in month 1-30—4-30 Mons. Once a Month.	—	—
	† (3) Elm Terrace Tivendale Hall Estate Nr. Dudley (Tel. Dudley 54979)		*	—	—	—
	(4) Harvest Road, Brickhouse Farm Estate, Springfield, (Tel. Blackheath 2274) Congregational Sunday School, Heron Court	2-0—2-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Rugeley		9-0—10-30 Mon. weekly	—	1-45—4-45 Wed. weekly	—	—
Sedgley	(1) Bleak House, 81, Dudley Rd. (Tel. Sedgley 2192) (2) Quadrant (Tel. Sedgley 3048)	9-0—10-30 Tues. fortnightly 9-0—10-30 Wed. fortnightly	— *	2-0—5-0 Mon. weekly —	— 1-30—4-30 Tues. weekly	— 1-45—4-45 Fri. weekly

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Shelfield	Coal Heath Lane off Lichfield Road (Tel. Pelsall 279)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Wed. fortnightly	9-30—12-30 Tues. and Fri.	—
Short Heath	Pools Lane (Tel. Bloxwich 76146)	9-0—10-30 Fri. weekly	9-0—5-0 Tues. Wed. Thurs.	—	9-30 to 4-30 Mondays	—
Stafford	† (1) Lamascote Road (Tel. Stafford 3950)	9-0—10-30 Daily inc. Sat, except Tues.	9-0—5-0 Daily except Sats.	9-30—4-30 Tues. weekly	—	9-0—4-45 Thurs. weekly
	(2) North Walls (Tel. Stafford 2301)	—	—	—	1-30—4-30 Mons. 1-45—4-45	—
	(3) Rising Brook off John Amery Drive (Tel. Stafford 3372)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. weekly	9-0—5-0 Mons. Tues. and Weds. 9-30 to 12-30	1-30—4-30 Thurs. fortnightly	9-30—4-30 Weds. 9-0—12-30 9-30—4-30 Tuesdays	Tues. weekly
Stone	† (1) St. Michael's Hall	9-0—10-30 Thurs. weekly	—	9-30—4-30 Tues. monthly	—	—
	(2) Kitchener Institute (Tel. Stone 419)	—	9-0—5-0 Daily except Sats.	—	—	—
Talke	Cross House (Tel. Kidsgrove 2998)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. every 4th week	—	—	—	—
Tamworth	School of Industry Marmion Street (Tel. Tamworth 2197)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. weekly	*	9-30—12-30 Tues. fortnightly	—	—
Tettenhall	U.D.C. Offices, Upper Green (Tel. (W'ton 51536)	9-0—10-30 Thurs. fortnightly	—	9-30—12-30 Wed. fortnightly	1-30—4-30 Mons. and Weds. weekly	9-0—12-30 Mon.
Tipton	† (1) Central Clinic, Horseley Rd. (Tel. Tipton 1949)	9-0—10-30 daily incl. Sat.	—	9-30—4-30 Tues. weekly	—	—
	(2) Birch Street	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	—	—	—	—
Tutbury	(1) Methodist Sunday School	1-30—2-0 Fri. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
	(2) Tutbury Institute	—	—	9-30—12-30 Thurs. every 3 mths.	—	—
Uttoxeter	Heath House (Tel. Uttoxeter 555)	9-0—10-30 Fri. weekly	*	2-0—5-0 Tues. fortnightly	—	9-0—4-45 Wed. weekly
Walsall Wood	Primitive Methodist School, Lichfield Road	9-0—10-30 3rd Wed. each month	—	—	—	—

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinic held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises Clinic held</i>
Wednesbury	(1) Technical School, Albert Street (Tel. Wednesbury 0215)	9-0—10-30 Mon. and Fri (N) weekly	—	—	—	—
	(2) School Street King's Hill (Tel. James Bridge 2987)	9-0—10-30 Tues. (N) and Fri. weekly	—	—	—	—
	‡ (3) Mesty Croft (Tel. Wednesbury 0020)	9-0—10-30 Mons. weekly	—	—	—	—
Wednesfield	(1) Alfred Squire Road (Tel. W'ton 32381)	9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	9-0—5-0 Mons. & Fri. 2-0—5-0 Tues. weekly	—	9-30—12-30 Fris. weekly	—
	(N.) (2) Wards Bridge Sec. Mixed School (Tel. W'ton 32408)	9-0—10-30 Mons. weekly	—	—	—	—
	(3) 49, Olinthus Avenue	—	—	9-30—12-30 Tues. weekly	—	—
Werrington	Village School Hall	2-0—2-30 Fri. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
Weston Coyney	(1) Community Centre	1.30—2-0 Thurs. weekly	—	—	—	—
	(2) The Eye Clinic Weston Coyney J. M. School Weston Coyney, Longton (Tel. Stoke 32112)	—	—	9-30—4-30 Thursday once a term	—	—
Willenhall	‡ Nurses Home, 32 Walsall Street (Tel. Willenhall 65638)	9-0—10-30 Mon. weekly	—	1-30—4-30 Mon. weekly	—	—
Wombourne	Mill Lane (Tel. Wombourne 2495)	Tues. fortnightly	—	—	9-30—12-30 Thurs. weekly	—
Wordsley	Primitive Methodist Sunday School, New St.	9-0—10-30 Mon. fortnightly	—	—	—	—

\* Clinics are also held on these premises as and when necessary.

† An Orthopaedic and Physiotherapy Clinic is also held daily from 9-0—5-0 except Saturday

‡ Ultra Violet Light Clinics held on these premises once or twice weekly.

(N.) No Doctor. Nurse only in attendance at M.A.C.

(DN) Doctors Clinic alternating with Nurses Clinic.

For details of Child Guidance Clinics please see page 45.

(N.P.) Remedial Exercise Clinic staffed by a nurse who is not a qualified physiotherapist.



Table 10. Summary of Clinics

Kind of Clinic				Number of Premises used by Authority	No. of premises used under R.H.B. arrange- ments
Minor Ailment	...	...	...	71	—
Ophthalmic	...	...	...	36	1
E.N.T.	...	...	...	26	—
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	1	1
Speech Therapy	...	...	...	20	—
Physiotherapy	...	...	...	17	—
U.V.L.	...	...	...	13	—
Chiropody	...	...	...	35	—
Breathing Exercises	...	...	...	3	—
Audiology	...	...	...	—	1
Diagnostic Units—(a) Partially hearing				1	—
(b) Mentally handicapped				1	—

Minor Ailments Clinics

				1962	1963
No. of Clinics	...	...	...	73	71
No. of first visits	...	...	...	6,633	5,957
No. of re-visits	...	...	...	16,419	12,146

The number of defects found in children attending the clinics for treatment of minor ailments was 6,296 compared with 7,221 in 1962. The medical officers were also employed in the ascertainment and “follow-up” examinations of handicapped children and by the miscellaneous examinations shown in Tables 4 and 6 on pages 00 and 00.

Table 11. Diseases and Defects found at Minor Ailment Clinics

Disease or Defect				1963
Defective vision	...	...	...	586
Squint	...	...	...	24
Blepharitis	...	...	...	41
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	59
Styes	...	...	...	77
Other eye defects	...	...	...	111
Enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids	...	...	...	71
Other defects of nose and throat	...	...	...	37
Defective hearing	...	...	...	75
Otitis media	...	...	...	31
Other defects of ears	...	...	...	89

Speech defects	...	...	...	110
Cough or catarrh	...	...	...	81
Bronchitis	...	...	...	49
Asthma	...	...	...	42
Ringworm—Body	...	...	...	2
Scalp	...	...	...	3
Scabies	...	...	...	10
Impetigo	...	...	...	88
Septic sores	...	...	...	287
Warts—General...	...	...	...	341
Plantar	...	...	...	1,015
Boils	...	...	...	78
Other skin defects	...	...	...	336
Major injuries (including fractures)	...	...	...	18
Burns	...	...	...	61
Sprains or strains	...	...	...	214
Other minor injuries	...	...	...	800
Heart conditions	...	...	...	17
Rheumatic conditions	...	...	...	23
Debility and malnutrition	...	...	...	269
T.B. Glands—Cervical	...	...	...	5
Abdominal	...	...	...	6
Posture	...	...	...	29
Flat feet	...	...	...	182
Other orthopaedic defects	...	...	...	229
Other defects	...	...	...	800
				<hr/> 6,296 <hr/>

### Bilston Foot Clinic

No. of new cases of plantar warts treated	...	362
No. of treatments	...	2,079
No. of sessions	...	138
No. of children on waiting list	...	28

Although the number of new cases of plantar warts fell by only 12, the number of clinic sessions was increased by 31 and the number of treatments rose by 335. There were fewer 19 names on the waiting list at the end of the year.

# Opthalmic Clinics

**Table 12. Visual and External Eye Defects**

No. of children examined	...	...	9,985
No. of children attending for the first time	...	...	2,878
No. of re-visits	...	...	7,107

Analysis of major defects found among new cases:—

## Errors of Refraction:—

Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	252
Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	314
Compound hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	114
Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	734
Myopic astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	192
Compound myopic astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	122
Mixed astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	110
Anisometropia	...	...	...	...	...	338

## Diseases and abnormalities:—

### Lids and conjunctiva:—

Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ptosis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Epicanthus	...	...	...	...	...	7
Amblyopia	...	...	...	...	...	61
Contusion of Lids	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retinitis pigmentosa	...	...	...	...	...	1

### Cornea:—

Nebulae of cornea	...	...	...	...	...	1
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

### Uvea:—

Albinism	...	...	...	...	...	1
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

### Lens:—

Posterior Polar cataract	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lamellar cataract	...	...	...	...	...	1
Macula Colomboma	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hole at Macula	...	...	...	...	...	4

### Retina:—

Detachment of retina, traumatic	...	...	...	...	...	1
Central retinal atrophy	...	...	...	...	...	1

### Nerves:—

Optic atrophy	...	...	...	...	...	2
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

### Muscles:—

Nystagmus	...	...	...	...	...	5
Strabismus	...	...	...	...	...	264
Exophoria	...	...	...	...	...	3
Paralysis of external rectus	...	...	...	...	...	1

The staff has worked continuously throughout the year but there are still one or two clinics which have waiting lists.

The total number of children examined was 45 less than in the previous year and the number of re-visits decreased by 53.

The system has continued whereby a school nurse is engaged whole time in testing the vision of the 8 year age group, 8,106 children were examined, 1,398 were found to have defective vision of whom 366 were already under treatment and supervision. Nearly all the 1,032 newly found cases were offered examination at School Eye Clinics.

The School Medical Officers are also encouraged to perform vision tests at the routine examinations of those school entrants who are able to co-operate.

A Keystone Visual Survey machine (type no. 46) is being used experimentally when testing the 8 year age group, but no conclusions as to its value have yet been drawn. It is clear however that backward children find difficulty with some of the tests.

To the 489 old cases of squint were added 264 children newly found to be suffering from squint and a number were referred to various hospitals for orthoptic treatment or operation. Details of the orthoptic cases are given on page 51.

**Chiropody**

The School Health Service continued to utilise the County Chiropody Service during the year; the Education Committee bearing 20 % of the cost. Two full-time and fourteen part-time Chiropodists are employed at 35 clinics throughout the County.

The names of 76 children were newly referred during the year for treatment and by the end of the year there were 273 children's names on the clinic registers.

**Analysis of the conditions newly referred children**

Verrucae	...	...	...	...	...	54
Corns	...	...	...	...	...	9
Painful skin	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ingrowing toe nail...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hallux Valgus	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hallux Rigidus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Callosities	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chilblains	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thickened nails	...	...	...	...	...	2



**Table 13.**

**Cannock Orthopaedic Clinic**

No. on register at end of December 1963	118
No. of new cases ... ..	28
No. of children discharged cured ...	18
No. of cases lost sight of, etc. ...	20
No. of attendances for physiotherapy	2,086
No. of attendances for ultra violet light treatment ... ..	568
No. of examinations by Orthopaedic Surgeon ... ..	158

**Table 14. Defects under observation and treatment at Cannock Clinic**

Anterior poliomyelitis ... ..	9
Hemiplegia ... ..	1
Scoliosis ... ..	4
Kyphosis ... ..	12
Poor posture ... ..	2
Spina Bifida ... ..	1
Knock knees ... ..	20
Flat feet ... ..	30
Hallux Valgus ... ..	10
Hallux Rigidus ... ..	2
Hammer toes ... ..	7
Club foot ... ..	9
Pes Cavus ... ..	7
Dislocation of hip ... ..	1
Wry neck ... ..	1
Short leg ... ..	1
Spastic ... ..	4
Exostosis os calcis ... ..	2
Ganglion ... ..	4
Perthes disease of hip ... ..	1
Supernumerary digits ... ..	3
Osteomyelitis ... ..	1
Other conditions ... ..	4
	<hr/>
	136
	<hr/>

**Remedial Exercise Clinics**

During the year one part-time physiotherapist began to work whole-time and one whole-time physiotherapist resigned. This made necessary a re-arrangement of the physiotherapy clinics and Short Heath, Tipton, Wednesbury and Wednesfield

clinics were closed whilst less time was devoted to this work at Bilston.

At the end of the year 3 whole-time physiotherapists were employed against an establishment of 6 whole-time staff.

**Table 15(a). Treatment at Remedial Exercise Clinics**

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>No. of children referred</i>	<i>No. of children whose treatment was completed</i>	<i>No. of children discharged</i>	<i>No. of children under treatment</i> 31.12.63	<i>No. of treatments given</i>
Aldridge ... ..	18	10	9	7	203
Bilston ... ..	28	17	6	18	248
Blackheath ... ..	15	22	8	7	151
Brownhills ... ..	18	9	7	17	288
Codsall ... ..	19	15	2	6	294
Darlaston ... ..	22	9	14	8	170
Kingswinford ... ..	27	34	12	8	284
Lower Gornal ... ..	16	17	13	6	260
Old Hill ... ..	51	35	22	17	547
Sedgley ... ..	32	40	16	12	381
Short Heath ... ..	2	6	1	—	37
Stafford ... ..	96	57	35	32	1,127
Tettenhall ... ..	21	17	11	10	295
Tipton ... ..	—	1	6	—	58
Tividale ... ..	16	17	11	6	174
Uttoxeter ... ..	44	22	16	11	475
Wednesbury ... ..	1	2	4	—	81
Wednesfield ... ..	1	4	—	—	59
	<hr/> 427 <hr/>	<hr/> 334 <hr/>	<hr/> 193 <hr/>	<hr/> 165 <hr/>	<hr/> 5,132 <hr/>

One hundred and forty children were discharged from the clinics because of unsatisfactory attendance. Their homes were visited by the school nurses with a view to persuading parents to agree to the resumption of treatment. Fifty-three other children were discharged on removing from the area, lost sight of, etc.

The following table shows the main defects which were being treated at the end of the year.

**Table 15(b).**

	<i>Posture</i>	<i>Breathing Exercises</i>	<i>Defects of Legs &amp; feet</i>	<i>Other</i>
Aldridge ... ..	—	4	3	—
Bilston ... ..	9	1	7	1
Blackheath ... ..	1	4	2	—
Brownhills ... ..	5	12	—	—
Codsall ... ..	2	3	1	—
Darlaston ... ..	3	3	1	1
Kingswinford ... ..	3	1	4	—
Lower Gornal ... ..	2	2	2	—
Old Hill ... ..	5	2	9	1
Sedgley .. ..	4	1	6	1
Stafford .. ..	7	6	16	3
Tettenhall ... ..	4	5	1	—
Tividale . ... ..	1	3	—	2
Uttoxeter ... ..	4	4	1	2
	<hr/> 50 <hr/>	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	<hr/> 53 <hr/>	<hr/> 11 <hr/>

## **Ear, Nose and Throat**

2,504 children were referred for examination at 130 clinic sessions compared with 2,657 in the previous year. 1,941 children were examined by one of the two part-time Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants and of these 1,007 were found to have significant defects. (Table 18 gives the analysis of defects found). Out of this number 456, (445 in 1962) were subsequently referred to hospital for treatment. The majority were suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids or required investigations of sinus infection. Those who needed non-operative treatment were referred to their own doctor.

There were 180 children found to be suffering from some degree of deafness, but in the majority of cases the loss of hearing did not call for education in a special school. Arrangements were made in appropriate cases for the provision of a hearing aid and/or a seat in a favourable position in the front of the class at school.

In addition, 133 children with enlarged tonsils and adenoids, were considered by the School Medical Officers to require treatment and were referred to hospital after notification had been sent to the private practitioner.

A total of 526 children was referred to hospital.

## **New Cross Audiology Clinic**

This clinic was set up during 1962 as a joint unit under the control of the Staffordshire County Council, Wolverhampton County Borough and the Wolverhampton Hospital Management Committee.

It is under the control of Mr. G. O. Clark, one of the County's Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants, who is also a Consultant to the Hospital Management Committee. The staff consists of an audiometrician seconded from the hospital as part of her duties; a whole-time health visitor and a teacher of the deaf who is attached to the Needwood Partial Hearing School for administrative and teaching guidance purposes. When required the Senior Medical Officers for Schools for Staffordshire and Wolverhampton attend joint sessions to discuss outstanding problems with Mr. Clark and the staff. Other consultants can be called on as required. The aim of the clinic is to diagnose hearing loss in infants at the earliest possible age; to fit hearing aids where necessary; and to educate the child and the parents to overcome the disability. Many problems of diagnosis have to be overcome as some children



referred as possibly hard of hearing prove to be retarded developmentally, either mentally, or physically, in addition to those who are emotionally disturbed.

**Table 16.**

Number of Staffordshire children seen during 1963 at the New Cross Audiology Clinic:

<i>Age Range of New Cases</i>			<i>Number of children</i>		
			<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year	...	...	—	1	1
1—2 years	...	...	2	1	3
2—3 years	...	...	1	4	5
3—4 years	...	...	1	2	3
4—5 years	...	...	—	—	—
Over 5 years	...	...	—	—	—
Total			4	8	12

Of the twelve children seen one was fitted with a hearing aid by the end of the year.

### **Admissions to Needwood School**

Partially hearing children, potentially suitable for admission to Needwood Special School from Staffordshire and other Local Education Authorities, were examined during the year by the Diagnostic Team which consists of one of the County E.N.T. Consultants and the Headmaster of Needwood School and the Senior Medical Officer for Schools.

The Team held 7 diagnostic sessions at Needwood School and saw 38 children as a result of which 6 Staffordshire children and 17 children from other areas were recommended for special schooling.

The E.N.T. Consultant made 8 routine visits to advise and supervise treatment of children at Needwood.

Of the more severe cases of deafness 30 children were recommended for admission to special schools and 13 were children from Staffordshire. The recommendations were as follows:—

For Needwood Special School for the Partially Hearing. 22 children, including 5 from Staffordshire.

For the Mount School, Stoke-on-Trent 3.

For Dockray Nursery Unit in Manchester 4.

For Royal School for Deaf, Derby 1.



The following tables give details of the work which has been carried out at the various ear, nose and throat clinics during the year.

**Table 17.      Summary of Statistics relating to Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics 1963**

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of children referred for examination	No. of children who did not attend	No. of children found to have defects	No. of children referred to Hospital	No. of children not needing treatment or observation
Biddulph	1	14	4	3	2	7
Bilston ...	15	283	63	100	45	120
Brewood	1	15	5	4	2	6
Brierley Hill	8	152	20	76	37	56
Brownhills	3	58	9	29	18	20
Cannock	11	218	49	103	55	66
Cheadle	2	35	7	18	8	10
Codsall...	3	61	21	25	6	15
Kidsgrove	4	73	23	31	15	19
Kingswinford	3	56	9	17	9	30
Leek ...	3	57	14	28	16	15
Lichfield	6	116	23	48	18	45
Pheasey	2	28	6	9	4	13
Rowley Regis	8	153	43	49	25	61
Sedgley	7	149	21	60	27	68
Shelfield	2	39	10	13	5	16
Stafford	12	230	64	91	37	75
Tamworth	3	58	7	34	19	17
Tettenhall	2	38	10	17	6	11
Tipton	8	157	35	60	21	62
Tivdale	1	18	8	4	3	6
Tutbury	1	15	8	4	3	6
Uttoxeter	2	38	3	23	7	12
Wednesbury	10	230	45	89	36	96
Wednesfield	10	185	43	66	32	76
Womborne	2	28	13	6	—	9
	130	2,504	563	1,007	456	937

**Table 18. Analysis of defects found at Ear, Nose and Throat  
Consultant Clinics**

Tonsils and/or adenoids	...	...	462
Catarrhal otitis media	...	...	123
Chronic otitis media	...	...	23
Radical mastoid	...	...	7
Healed suppurative otitis media	...	...	27
External otitis and aural polypi	...	...	16
Deafness	...	...	180
Sinus investigation	...	...	67
Rhinitis	...	...	9
Epistaxis	...	...	2
Wax	...	...	51
Speech defect	...	...	10
Mouth breather	...	...	3
Cleft palate	...	...	1
Dental defects	...	...	2
Deflected nasal septum	...	...	8
Observation	...	...	4
Eustachian obstruction	...	...	12
			<hr/>
			1,007
			<hr/>

## A report on the Peripatetic Service for Partially Hearing Children in the County of Stafford

Information for this report has been supplied by one of the peripatetic teachers. The number of children under peripatetic supervision at the end of the year was 70 and the details are summarised below:—

**Table 19. Analysis of Cases**

	<i>South Staffs.</i>	<i>Cannock District &amp; Lichfield</i>	<i>Stafford</i>	<i>Leek, Kidsgrove, Audley</i>	<i>Uttoxeter, Tamworth, Tutbury, Rolleston.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
GROUP 1. Observation only. (3 sessions per year)	14	—	3	5	2	24
GROUP 2. Auditory & Speech Training (10 ses- sions per year)	2	—	1	—	—	3
GROUP 3. Intensive Auditory & Speech Train- ing. (20 sessions per year)	10	3	—	4	1	18
GROUP 4. Remedial Teaching (40 sessions per year)	2	2	—	2	1	7
GROUP 5. Remedial Teaching, Auditory and Speech Training. (50 sessions per year).	10	2	1	3	—	16
Awaiting Assessment	1	—	—	—	1	2
	39	7	5	14	5	70

Since the beginning of the Autumn Term each child has been visited at least once and 301 teaching visits have been made, also various visits have been made to homes where advice was required.

In order to carry out the programme of visits a timetable has been arranged to cover the school year and the different groups have been split up as evenly as possible between the two peripatetic teachers having regard to distances and areas. At present one of the peripatetic teachers is spending every Friday at the New Cross Audiology Clinic until another teacher can be appointed there.

### Audiometric Survey

The Audiometric teams continued to test the hearing of children of 6 years of age i.e. those born in 1957. Children

of various ages, who were presented by head teachers because of a suspicion that hearing was defective, continued to be seen.

The number of schools visited during the year was reduced by 113 owing to the resignation of a whole time Audiometrician in August. The results continue to show the need of examination by an Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

The County Council, in co-operation with Newcastle Excepted District, continued to employ a part time audiometrician for two sessions per week in the north of the County.

**Table 20.**

	<i>No. examined</i>	<i>No. with abnormal hearing</i>	<i>% with abnormal hearing</i>
Absentees in 1962 ...	713	90	12.6%
Children of 6 years of age	8,981	946	10.5%
Children of various ages presented by teachers ...	100	55	50.5%
	<hr/> 9,794 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,091 <hr/>	

Number of schools visited ...318 in 1963, as against 431 (1962)

In addition, there has been a re-test of 145 children whom it has been considered advisable to keep under supervision. Of these 111 were still found to have a loss of hearing and arrangements will be made for them to be examined by one of the County Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants.

There were 1,438 children absent from school at the time of the audiometrician's visit and arrangements will be made for them to be tested during 1964.

The 1,091 children found by the audiometrician to have defective hearing were referred for examination to the County Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants and during the year it was possible to make appointments for 1,060 of them at the various clinics. 625 of that number were found to require treatment and an analysis of the conditions found are given in table 21.



**Table 21. Analysis of Cases of Suspected Deafness referred to County Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants from Audiometric Survey.**

*Deafness Confirmed*

*A. Remediable:*

Deafness due to wax ... ..	75
Catarrhal deafness following infection	38
	<hr/>
	113
	<hr/>

*B. Probably Permanent:*

Congenital malformation of ear ...	3
Deafness due to congenital, nerve and mixed causation (of varying degrees of severity) ... ..	107
	<hr/>
	110
	<hr/>

*Conditions other than Deafness*

*A. Infective:*

Tonsils and/or adenoids ... ..	120
Catarrhal otitis media ... ..	146
Chronic otitis media ... ..	60
Healed suppurative otitis media ...	10
Acute suppurative otitis media ...	12
External otitis and aural polypi ...	10
Radical mastoid... ..	4
Sinus infection ... ..	25
	<hr/>
	387
	<hr/>

*B. Non-Infective:*

Mouth breather ... ..	4
Speech defects ... ..	3
Epistaxis ... ..	1
Rhinitis ... ..	2
Foreign body ... ..	2
Cleft palate ... ..	1
Unco-operative ... ..	2
	<hr/>
	15
	<hr/>

Grand Total ...	625
	<hr/>

The children in the "Probably Permanent Deafness" group were suffering from defects most of which could be assisted by the provision of a hearing aid. In the group of "Infective Conditions," the vast majority can be cured or improved by early medical treatment but, in the absence of this, permanent loss of hearing might develop.

The 75 children with wax in their ears had some degree of deafness which constituted a handicap until the wax was removed.

### **Hearing Aids**

It is known there are 114 children in this County who have been fitted with hearing aids and of this number 12 were newly supplied during the year.

### **Child Guidance**

Dr. W. Johnson, the Principal Medical Officer for Mental Health, has continued seeing a limited number of cases at Stafford whilst Dr. Hazel Baker, a full-time psychiatrist, held clinics at Coseley, Lichfield and Newcastle. Dr. Pedley Baker provided three additional sessions per week at Stafford. Dr. B. Barnett, the consultant psychiatrist appointed by the Regional Hospital Board left on 11th July.

At the end of 1963 there were four Educational Psychologists and three psychiatric social workers employed in the County with the addition of four casework supervisors (also qualified P.S.W.'s) and a full Child Guidance Service was provided at the five clinics, at each of which there is a full team of Psychiatrist, Educational Psychologist and Psychiatric Social Worker, although the service is not yet fully up to establishment.

The total number of clinic sessions held by the Psychiatrists during the year was 681 (County staff) plus 100 (Regional Hospital Board staff) giving a total of 781, and 735 children were treated. Nine children were treated by other L.E.A.'s, four at Stoke-on-Trent and West Bromwich and one in Wolverhampton.

Cases referred to the service during the year totalled 363, and new cases seen for the first time by the Psychiatrists amounted to 281.

**Table 22. Child Guidance Clinics as at 31st December 1963.**

Stafford	13, Lichfield Road (Tel. 52318)	Tuesday all day	Dr. W. Johnson
Stafford	13, Lichfield Road (Tel. 52318)	Wednesday all day Friday a.m.	Dr. Pedley Baker
Newcastle	Brampton Trees, Hanover Street. (Tel. 65743)	Wednesday all day	Dr. Hazel Baker
Lichfield	Sandford Street (Tel. 2246)	Monday all day Thursday all day	Dr. Hazel Baker
Coseley	Brierley Lane (Tel. Bilston 41396)	Tuesday all day Friday all day	Dr. Hazel Baker
Kingswinford	Standhills Road (Tel. 4940)	Wednesday all day.	No Psychiatrist
Wombourn	Mill Lane Wombourn (Tel. 2495)	Thursday all day	No Psychiatrist

## Speech Therapy Clinics

**Table 23. Summary of Statistics relating to children attending County and other Clinics during the year**

<i>County Clinics</i>	<i>No. of treatments given</i>	<i>No. of Children under treatment at 31.12.63</i>	<i>No. of children awaiting treatment at 31.12.63</i>	<i>No. of new cases during the year</i>	<i>No. of children discharged during the year</i>
Aldridge ...	154	—	3	3	7
Biddulph ...	101	6	5	23	7
Bilston ...	1,021	31	10	34	34
Blackheath ...	44	—	1	—	8
Brownhills ...	292	19	23	29	20
Chadsmoor ...	502	47	13	35	37
Cheadle ...	80	5	—	19	18
Codsall ...	249	10	—	21	14
Darlaston ...	35	—	27	4	4
Kidsgrove ...	55	5	11	14	19
Kingswinford	549	17	15	27	36
Leek ...	320	9	1	22	25
Lichfield ...	146	—	2	14	9
Old Hill ...	64	—	4	3	2
Pheasey ...	141	—	—	8	4
Pelsall* ...	154	13	7	25	5
Rising Brook	202	10	—	7	12
Rugeley ...	114	—	4	18	6
Sedgley ...	328	9	3	18	16
Shelfield** ...	297	20	6	16	21
Shortheath ...	145	7	3	2	21
Stafford ...	697	44	9	95	62
Tamworth ...	233	—	3	4	12
Tettenhall ...	596	17	6	23	24
Tipton ...	111	—	7	3	2
Tividale ...	28	—	1	3	1
Uttoxeter	228	20	3	18	13
Wednesbury	222	—	4	8	14
Wednesfield	189	12	11	6	12
Weston Coyney	25	—	—	—	4
Wombourne	165	5	3	12	11
	7,487	306	185	514	480

\*Opened 27.3.63.

\*\*Closed 20.3.63.

<i>Hospital or Authority</i>	<i>No. of children under treatment at 31.12.63.</i>
Birmingham Children's Hospital ...	4
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital ...	21
North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary...	20
	<hr/> 45 <hr/>



**Table 24. Diagnosis of children attending County Speech Therapy Clinics during the year**

	1963
Alalia ... ..	4
Cleft palate ... ..	42
Dysarthria ... ..	11
Dysenia ... ..	12
Dyslalia (multiple) ... ..	541
Dyslalia (simple) ... ..	113
Dysphasia ... ..	6
Dysphonia ... ..	9
Idioglossia ... ..	6
Indistinct speech ... ..	22
Nasality (excessive) ... ..	11
Nasality (insufficient) ... ..	1
Retarded language ... ..	11
Retarded speech ... ..	114
Sigmatism ... ..	25
Stammering ... ..	275
Stammering and dyslalia ... ..	66
	<hr/>
	1,269

One speech therapist resigned and one reduced her working time so that by the end of the year five speech therapists were working for the County and their time was equivalent to 4.4 full-time therapists.

### Ultra Violet Light Clinics

Treatment has been given at the clinics shown in the following tables. There was a rise in the number of children referred for treatment, 259 compared to 166 in 1962, and an increase in the number of treatments given viz., 3,533 this year as compared with 2,386 in 1962.

The UVL equipment from Tamworth was transferred to Stone but no children were referred for treatment to either the Stone or Aldridge Clinics.

**Table 25. No. of children referred to Ultra Violet Light Clinics and the number of treatments**

Clinic	Number of Cases Referred					Number of Cases Completed Treatment					Total Number Of Treatments				
	Jan. to Mar.	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Total	Jan. to Mar.	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Total	Jan. to Mar.	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Total
ALDRIDGE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BILSTON	1	—	—	6	7	2	2	—	3	7	32	16	—	30	78
BLACKHEATH	19	15	—	27	61	12	15	—	16	43	186	171	—	240	597
CANNOCK	9	7	3	3	22	3	5	6	3	17	127	174	119	148	568
KIDSGROVE	11	9	9	4	33	14	16	19	14	63	168	250	186	195	799
ROWLEY REGIS, MACE ST.	16	—	1	4	21	13	5	1	—	19	177	28	2	29	236
PHEASEY	11	—	—	2	13	2	—	—	—	2	60	—	—	10	70
STAFFORD, LAMMASCOTE RD.	1	2	1	2	6	1	3	1	1	6	17	29	8	24	78
STONE...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TIPTON	11	1	—	4	16	5	6	—	4	15	97	58	—	31	186
TIVIDALE	26	2	6	18	52	2	19	6	7	34	171	229	50	142	592
WEDNESBURY, MESTY CROFT	11	—	—	10	21	23	14	—	6	43	129	64	—	60	253
WILLENHALL	7	—	—	—	7	1	4	—	—	5	10	66	—	—	76
TOTALS	123	36	20	80	259	78	89	33	54	254	1,174	1,085	365	909	3,533

**TABLE 26.** The following table shows a summary of the children who have been treated and the improvement in their conditions.

CLINIC	No. of children who gained or lost weight			Change in Nutrition		Change in appetite after treatment			No. of children who did not complete treatment	No. of children who completed treatment	No. of children who attended
	Gain	No Change	Loss	Impro'd	No Change	Impro'd	No Change	Worse			
ALDRIDGE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BILSTON	7	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	9	7	16
BLACKHEATH	31	12	—	30	13	30	13	—	30	43	73
CANNOCK	16	1	—	16	1	17	—	—	18	17	35
KIDSGROVE	37	24	2	36	27	38	25	—	7	63	70
ROWLEY REGIS, MACE ST.	16	1	1	17	—	17	—	—	13	19	32
PHEASEY	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	20	2	22
STAFFORD, LAMMASCOTE RD.	5	1	—	5	1	5	1	—	8	6	14
STONE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TIPTON	8	7	—	12	3	13	2	—	6	15	21
TIVIDALE	33	1	—	33	1	33	1	—	48	34	82
WEDNESBURY, MESTY CROFT	29	12	2	41	2	39	4	—	12	43	55
WILLENHALL	14	—	1	4	1	4	1	—	12	5	17
TOTALS	197	60	6	202	50	204	48	—	183	254	437

Table 26 shows a summary of the cases which have been treated and the improvement made in their condition.

One cannot rule out the psychological element from these results, but nevertheless the parents are generally enthusiastic as to the benefits derived.

The following analysis shows the conditions from which the children were suffering together with the results of treatment.

**Table 27**

			<i>Benefit</i>	<i>No. Benefit</i>	<i>Treatment Incomplete</i>
Anorexia	...	...	6	—	5
Asthma	...	...	3	1	13
Acne	...	...	9	2	5
Boils	...	...	1	—	3
Bronchitis	...	...	13	1	6
Chilblains	...	...	2	1	—
Chronic T's and A's	...		19	1	12
Catarrh	...	...	16	—	2
Chronic bronchitis & asthma			1	—	6
Chronic respiratory infection			14	3	8
General debility	...		42	8	39
General debility & blepharitis			2	—	4
General debility & bronchitis			9	2	12
General debility following pneumonia	...		5	—	4
General debility and frequent colds	...	...	29	7	29
Nervous debility	...		—	—	2
Psoriasis	...	...	2	—	4
Recurrent coughs & colds			43	12	27
Recurrent styes	...	...	—	—	2
Totals	...		216	38	183



Table 28

## Hospital Treatment

(i) *Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids*

No. of children referred by School Medical Officers and County ENT Consultants ... ..	526
No. of children so referred who received operative treatment ...	235
Total number of children notified by hospitals who received operative treatment ... ..	1,545
No. who had other forms of treatment	324
No. of children awaiting treatment ...	548

Full information is not received from all hospitals in regard to treatment of these cases. Hospitals endeavour to co-operate by giving priority to urgent cases, but there is often a substantial period of waiting involved before the operative treatment can be obtained. 117 children had other forms of in-patient treatment and 207 were treated as out-patients in addition to the children who had operative treatment.

(ii) *Othopaedic Treatment*

No. of children referred to Hospitals ...	176
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(iii) *Orthoptic Treatment*

Table 29

	<i>No. of children newly referred to Hospitals during the year</i>			
Birmingham & Midland Eye Hospital	...	...	...	2
Burton-on-Trent Hospital	...	...	...	1
Corbett Hospital	...	...	...	4
Derby Royal Hospital	...	...	...	3
Dudley Guest Hospital	...	...	...	18
Lichfield Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	39
North Staffs. Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	46
Staffordshire General Infirmary	...	...	...	49
Sutton Coldfield, Good Hope Hospital	...	...	...	18
Tamworth St. Editha's Hospital	...	...	...	12
Walsall General Hospital	...	...	...	25
West Bromwich and District General Hospital	...	...	...	1
Wolverhampton Eye Infirmary	...	...	...	78
				<hr/> 296 <hr/>

# REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTY SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

## Staff

Once again, there has been a slight improvement in the staffing position, 13 whole-time and 15 part-time dental officers were giving the equivalent of 19·5 whole-time officers at the end of the year compared to a whole-time equivalent of 15·4 at the end of 1962. One whole-time dental officer retired during the year and one part-time officer resigned. Three whole-time dental officers commenced duties with the County, one officer returning after a year's leave of absence without pay. The services of five additional part-time officers were also obtained during the year and the part-time joint appointment with the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board of a Consultant in Children's Dentistry was filled in July.

It must be emphasised that, despite some increase in staff, the number employed is still insufficient to provide a comprehensive dental service in every part of the County. The ratio of 1 dental officer to 3,000 children, which is the figure recommended by the Ministry of Education, is still far from being attained, the ratio for Staffordshire being 1 dental officer to 7,400 school children. Some areas of the County are without a dental service, except for emergency treatment, whilst other areas have a reasonable service. This state of affairs is bound to continue until the staffing position is greatly improved and it should be borne in mind, according to the 1961 census figures, that Staffordshire, is a "young" County with a higher than national average of young persons under 25 years of age, together with a lower than average number of dental surgeons in general dental practice, who, in some other local authorities areas are able to give considerable help in the treatment of children.

The appointment of a part-time Consultant in Children's Dentistry is a valuable one as the Consultant is able to advise the County's dental officers not only on orthodontic problems, but also on any case of clinical difficulty in County Council Clinics without the patient having to travel to a hospital.

It is of interest to note that the number of dental officers is the highest since 1948 when the inception of the National Health Service and the greater financial rewards which could



be obtained, caused the resignation of many school dental surgeons. It is sad to reflect it has taken 15 years to get back to a staffing position similar to that existing before the National Health Service.

### **Dental Ancillary Workers**

Staffordshire's first dental auxiliary, who completed 15 months of satisfactory service in Stafford by the end of the year, was joined by two more dental auxiliaries in September, working under the direct supervision of the dental officers at Lichfield and Aldridge Clinics. The experience gained so far in their employment reinforces belief in their value and the great help they give in the routine treatment of children. Their work, which is prescribed by the school dental officer after examining the child, is of a very high standard and they are well liked by the children and their parents.

The three dental auxiliaries spend approximately two half-days a week each giving talks on dental health to children in school, as well as designing and producing posters.

The dental hygienist has continued during the year to devote half her time lecturing on dental health and showing films both in schools and clinics. With the aid of the mobile dental health caravan, loaned to the County Council by the General Dental Council, a great deal of useful dental health education was carried out at some 17 schools in a way interesting to the 5,000 children who were shown round by the dental hygienist.

Routine lectures, on dental health matters as part of health education generally, have continued to be given by members of the health education section, with which the work of dental ancillaries is closely integrated.

### **Clinics and Equipment**

With the appointment of additional dental officers it was possible to open and/or re-open, Codsall, Leek and Cheadle dental clinics on a whole-time basis and Coseley and Pheasey clinics part-time. Additional surgeries for whole-time dental auxiliaries were provided at Lichfield and Aldridge clinics.

Brierley Hill clinic was closed owing to the retirement of the dental officer and it proved impossible to find a replace-

ment. The following dental clinics remained closed owing to staff shortages:—

Bentley, Darlaston, Tipton Central, Tipton Birch Street, Shelfield and Lower Gornal.

The arrangement, with Wolverhampton County Borough, whereby children resident in the Wednesfield and Tettenhall areas can receive emergency dental treatment at the Red Hill Street Clinic, Wolverhampton, was continued during the year.

The following is a list of dental clinics where treatment has been provided:—

Stafford	{ Lammascote Road No. 1					...	Whole-time
	{ Lammascote Road No. 2					...	Whole-time
	{ Rising Brook					... ..	Part-time
Stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whole-time
Codsall	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whole-time
Cheadle	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whole-time
Leek	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whole-time
Uttoxeter	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time
Lichfield + 1 auxiliary	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whole-time
Tamworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whole-time
Aldridge + 1 auxiliary	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whole-time
Brownhills	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whole-time
Chadsmoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time
Pheasey	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time
Short Heath, Willenhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time
Wednesfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time
Bilston	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whole-time
Sedgley	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time
Coseley	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time
Tividale, Rowley Regis	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time
Blackheath, Rowley Regis	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time
Old Hill, Rowley Regis	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time
Quarry Bank, Brierley Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part-time

Evening sessions were worked at Brownhills, Pheasey and Coseley clinics.

The six mobile dental clinics worked in the following areas during the year:—

Mobile No. 1	Blythe Bridge/Biddulph
„ No. 2	Needwood/Eccleshall/Weston Coyney
„ No. 3	Sedgley/Pensnett
„ No. 4	Wombourn
„ No. 5	Quarry Bank/Amblecote
„ No. 6	Pheasey/Streetly



All occupied surgeries are now equipped with up-to-date equipment including high-speed airtor drills and most clinics have x-ray facilities. Clinics remaining closed due to lack of staff, with the exception of Brierley Hill, have no equipment, but a complete set of equipment is kept in store ready for installation whenever additional staff can be recruited.

There is an urgent need for clinics at Cannock and Rugeley and the present accommodation at Leek is unsuitable.

### **Inspection and Treatment.**

The totals of dental inspection and treatment for the year appear on page 57. There has been an increase in the number of children routinely inspected at schools from 25,484 in 1962 to 28,652 and in the number of "special" inspections from 5,074 in 1962 to 7,248. Special inspections include an increasing number of children who attend for re-inspection at 6 monthly intervals and they are not by any means all children who are suffering from toothache. The practice of parents ensuring that their children seek regular examination and treatment has been an encouraging sign in recent years, showing an increasing awareness of the importance of dental health.

In 1963 1,300 more children were treated than in 1962, 15,572 individual children making 40,692 attendances for treatment, an average of 2.6 visits per child reflecting the trend towards conservative treatment which is more time consuming than extractions.

It is pleasing to report there has been a commendable increase in the number of fillings, 32,085 compared to 25,767 in 1962. The fact that extractions have risen from 19,350 in 1962 to 20,247 is explained by the greater number of patients inspected and treated, which also accounts for the increased number of general anaesthetics given, 5,572 compared to 4,499 in 1962.

The number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth rose from 156 in 1962 to 203.

The dental staff continued to devote approximately 5% of their time to the treatment of pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers and a further 5% to orthodontic treatment. There were 2,013 attendances for orthodontic treatment (1,620 in 1962) and 246 appliances were fitted.

### **General Remarks**

In addition to dental health education work carried out in schools and clinics, the Principal County School Dental

Officer and other dental officers were invited to give talks at meetings of women's and church organisations and a complete day of dental lectures was given by the Principal County School Dental Officer at an "inservice" training course of Health Visitors held at St. George's Hospital, Stafford, in January. Lectures and film shows were also given at schools which held special Dental Health weeks.

The General Dental Council's mobile dental health trailer was at the Stafford Agricultural show in May and was manned, in relays, by six members of the dental staff. Later in the year the trailer was again on loan to the county for some seven weeks and seventeen schools were visited and about 5,000 children had an opportunity of seeing the exhibits. It is thought that all means of educating children and adults in oral hygiene and care of the teeth should be used. The prevention of dental disorders is quite as important as the provision of treatment for dental disease, a great deal of which can and should be avoided, by attention to simple rules of diet and dental hygiene.

Two whole-time dental officers attended a one-week refresher course on Children's Dentistry at the Eastman Dental Hospital, London, in October and the Principal County School Dental Officer and one other dental officer attended the British Dental Association's Annual Conference held in Oxford in July. The Principal County School Dental Officer attended a two-day conference on Diet and Dental Health at the General Dental Council in London in October, and as a member of the organising sub-committee attended a two-day refresher course on Children's Dentistry, arranged by the British Dental Association, in London in November.

Dental Staff meetings were held in Stafford in the spring and autumn and at the first of these the Health Education Officer of the General Dental Council gave a most interesting talk. These meetings provide an opportunity for discussing problems and methods for more efficient working.

The slowly improving position regarding the staffing of the dental service is encouraging but a much greater improvement is necessary before the service in the county can be considered adequate. Although expansion of the dental service is much needed, the ultimate aim of dentistry should not be to provide more and more clinics, manned by more and more dental surgeons, but rather, by sustained preventive measures of all kinds, to diminish the need for such services.



**Table 30—Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority year ended 31st December, 1963.**

*(a) Dental and Orthodontic Work*

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—

(a) At periodic inspections	...	...	28,652
(b) As Specials	...	...	7,248
Total (1)	...	...	<u>35,900</u>

2. Number found to require treatment	...	*24,540
3. Number offered treatment	...	19,401
4. Number actually treated	...	15,572

*(b) Dental work other than Orthodontic*

5. Number of Attendances made by pupils for treatment excluding those recorded at heading 14 (a) below	...	...	40,692
--	-----	-----	--------

6. Half-days devoted to					
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	...				287
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	...	6,094
					<hr/>
Total (6)	...	...	...	...	6,381

7. Fillings—				
(a) Permanent teeth	...	...	...	29,413
(b) Temporary teeth	...	...	...	2,672
				<hr/>
Total (7)	...	...	...	32,085

8. Number of teeth filled—				
(a)	Permanent teeth	...	...	25,488
(b)	Temporary teeth	...	...	2,396
	Total (8)	...	...	<u>27,884</u>

9. Extractions—				
(a) Permanent teeth	...	...	...	5,453
(b) Temporary teeth	...	...	...	14,794
				<hr/>
Total (9)	...	...	...	20,247

10.	Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions ... ..	5,572
11.	Number of half days devoted to the administration of general anaesthetics by:	
(a)	Dentists ... ..	7
(b)	Medical Practitioners ... ..	461
	Total (11) ... ..	<u>468</u>
12.	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth ... ..	203
13.	Other operations:	
(a)	Crowns ... ..	6
(b)	Inlays ... ..	1
(c)	Other treatment ... ..	9,574
		} 9,581
14.	Orthodontics	
(a)	Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment	2,013
(b)	Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment ... ..	326
(c)	Cases commenced during the year...	291
(d)	Cases brought forward from the previous year ... ..	225
(e)	Cases completed during the year ...	192
(f)	Cases discontinued during the year	27
(g)	Number of pupils treated by means of appliances ... ..	222
(h)	Number of removable appliances fitted ... ..	246
(i)	Number of fixed appliances fitted ...	—

\*The difference between the number of children found to require treatment (heading 2) and the number referred for treatment (heading 3) represents the extent to which dental officers concentrate on the more pressing forms of treatment. For example, carious temporary teeth are not referred for consideration, except for special reasons, particularly where they are shortly to be shed. Children who have persistently refused offers of treatment in the past and children who have clear evidence of receiving treatment from a general dental practitioner are similarly not referred.



## INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious diseases in schools notified by Head Teachers during the year fell from 16,034 to 14,798. Numerically speaking the, major infectious diseases were measles (6,575 cases) mumps (3,364 cases) and chicken pox (2,642 cases).

Measles once again exhibited its classical biennial incidence strikingly evinced by an increase in the number of cases from 660 to 6,575.

The number of children with mumps rose from 823 to 3,364.

Ringworm (16) and scabies (29) increased a little over the previous years figures.

The most notable change during the year was the decrease in the number of cases of German Measles from 9,337 to 514. Fortunately this is a very mild disease and in some respects it is advisable to have had the infection before leaving school.

Other conditions showing a fall were chicken pox from 4,000 to 2,642 and influenza from 343 to 69.

Against the trend of the last two or three years the number of reported cases of whooping cough increased from 80 to 749 emphasising the need for continuing with a policy of routine immunisation of infants to protect against this disease.

No case of poliomyelitis in schoolchildren was notified during the year, again showing the dramatic results which can be achieved by a vigorous policy of immunisation.

During 1963, few cases of suspected food poisoning occurred apart from one outbreak in November at a school in the north of the County. It was reported that 30 children had been attacked by sickness during the night but 15 had been able to return to school next day. Diarrhoea was not a feature of the outbreak.

On making enquiries, other schools supplied by the same central kitchen had not been similarly affected.

Despite intensive investigation by the local Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspector no causative organism could be identified by the Public Health Laboratory Service, and, in view of the mild character of the outbreak, it was

assumed to be epidemic or winter vomiting, and not bacterial food poisoning.

However, sporadic cases of sonne dysentery, which appears to be endemic throughout the County, were reported and investigated.

The incidence of infective hepatitis was almost the same as in the previous year (122 compared with 111 in 1962). It will be seen from table 31 that whereas this condition is usually seen throughout the year, during 1963 the maximum incidence appeared to fall in the first six months of the calendar year.

Another surprising feature of the year is the very low reported incidence of verrucae, which in the table is listed as 6 cases. Without doubt this must be a substantial underestimate since cases are frequently found at schools by School Nurses when doing routine hygiene inspections.

There were almost no changes in the figures for enteritis, dysentery, and diarrhoea and sickness and vomiting.

TABLE 31. Number of suspected cases of Infectious and Contagious Diseases notified by Head Teachers

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	57	42	45	52	36	43	23	—	32	19	15	9	373
Measles ...	560	864	828	1,404	835	1,346	395	—	20	190	90	43	6,575
Rubella ...	45	59	137	55	28	56	26	—	7	10	46	45	514
Mumps ...	594	235	366	542	141	464	267	—	55	77	450	173	3,364
Whooping Cough ...	15	10	21	27	215	50	34	—	79	115	141	42	749
Chicken Pox ...	500	315	446	436	1	—	139	—	50	240	336	179	2,642
Influenza ...	3	23	14	12	—	1	—	—	2	6	8	—	69
Dysentery ...	15	12	88	75	—	11	4	—	1	—	1	—	207
Diarrhoea and Sickness ...	17	6	—	38	3	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	70
Enteritis ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hepatitis ...	49	12	15	9	18	10	—	—	2	4	3	—	122
Tonsillitis ...	—	—	12	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	25
Impetigo ...	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	2	1	16
Ringworm ...	—	—	1	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	29
Scabies ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	15
Conjunctivitis ...	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Verrucae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	12
Food Poisoning ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Menigitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Totals ...	1,864	1,582	1,977	2,658	1,306	1,985	892	—	269	677	1,094	494	14,798



## Vaccination Against Smallpox

**Table 32—No. of children found to have been vaccinated when examined at the periodical medical inspection**

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>No. examined</i>	<i>No. vaccinated</i>	<i>No. unvaccinated</i>	<i>Percentage unvaccinated</i>	
				1962	1963
Entrants ...	10,764	4,625	6,139	57·3	57·0
2nd Age Group	3,827	1,497	2,330	67·9	60·9
3rd Age Group	14,048	4,918	9,130	63·5	65·0
Other Periodic Inspections	3,307	1,407	1,900	64·0	57·5
Totals ...	31,946	12,447	19,499	62·4	61·0

## Diphtheria Immunisation

**Table 33. No. of children (5-14 years) immunised during the year:—**

	1963	1962
Complete immunisation ... ..	2,634	1,134
Re-inforcement doses ... ..	11,195	4,590
	<u>13,829</u>	<u>5,724</u>

The figures, although an improvement on the previous year are still only about half the numbers dealt with in the years 1960/61. The rise in numbers for 1963 is some indication of the reduction in the large amount of work devoted in 1962 to meeting the public demand for smallpox vaccination.

## Tuberculosis

**Table 34. Summary of Reports received from Chest Physicians**

Number of children (aged 5-15 years) on Dispensary registers at the end of 1962 ... ..	222
Number of new cases during the year ... ..	44
Becoming 5 years old ... ..	2
Number of deaths ... ..	—
Number discharged having left the district... ..	1
Number discharged having recovered ... ..	20
Number becoming 15 years old ... ..	28
Number of children on registers at end of the year 1963	218



*Under Treatment  
during the year  
(i.e. at some time  
during the year*

(a) *Pulmonary*

1. Primary Hilar lesions			
(a) Simple	...	...	62
(b) Complicated	...	...	20
2. Primary Pleural Effusion	...		9
3. Miliary	...	...	3
4. Adult Type	...	...	8

(b) *Non-Pulmonary*

1. Lymph Glands			
(a) Cervical	...	...	6
(b) Others	...	...	—
2. Bones and Joints	...	...	2
3. Meningitis	...	...	1
4. Abdomen	...	...	—

Early in 1963 a child from a Grammar School in the south of the County was admitted to the Limes Sanatorium, Himley with a pleural effusion and miliary tuberculosis was suspected. This followed shortly after a similar case in the previous year. A large scale investigation was put in hand and 377 children had Heaf Tests in the Grammar School. Of this number 183 were found to be positive and were investigated and it rapidly became clear there was an outbreak of tuberculosis at the school and a connection with other schools in the vicinity.

Eventually 17 children were admitted to hospital 8 with primary tuberculosis and 7 with an adult type and one ? adult type and one non-tuberculosis. 9 other children with primary tuberculosis had domiciliary treatment and 103 children had a course of 'Pasinah-D' as a preventive measure. One boy failed to take the treatment and developed tuberculosis and was admitted to the Limes. By early January, 1964 all the children involved had left hospital and returned to normal schooling. Details of this investigation and findings are to be published elsewhere in due course by those concerned in the control of the outbreak.

## HEALTH EDUCATION SECTION

The work of the Health Education Section has been severely restricted owing to staffing difficulties and during the

year the Health Education Officer, the Senior Health Visitor and two other members of the staff left the service. A new Health Education Officer was appointed after a six-month gap and following appointment he went on a full-time one year course at London University.

Consequently it has not been possible to maintain a normal programme of work or to expand the work of this section as has been hoped. However, the two lecturers who remained on the staff continued to cover as much of the County as possible and regular health education sessions were held in schools and clinics. During the year particular attention has been paid once again to the dangers of lung cancer and its relationship with smoking.

The help of other members of the County staff was utilised and good results were obtained by Health Visitors, Midwives and Dental Auxiliaries. Their help has been of great assistance in continuing the work of the section and it is hoped to arrange for further development in this kind of co-operation.

### PART V—GENERAL HEALTH

**Table 35. Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils inspected during the year at periodical medical inspections**

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1959 and later ... ..	474	467	98·52	7	1·48
1958 ... ..	5,334	5,312	99·59	22	0·41
1957 ... ..	4,956	4,932	99·51	24	0·5
1956 ... ..	802	798	99·5	4	0·48
1955 ... ..	190	189	99·47	1	0·53
1954 ... ..	133	133	100·	—	—
1953 ... ..	232	232	100·	—	—
1952 ... ..	3,595	3,550	98·77	45	1·25
1951 ... ..	1,996	1,963	98·34	33	1·65
1950 ... ..	186	186	100·	—	—
1949 ... ..	7,093	6,956	98·06	137	1·93
1948 and earlier ... ..	6,955	6,910	99·33	45	0·64
TOTALS... ..	31,946	31,628	98·9	318	0·99

This year the number of children classified at Routine Medical Inspections as being in an unsatisfactory state of health increased from 131 to 318 or 0·33% to 0·99%. The

lowest figure of this nature ever recorded was 23 in 1959 or 0·07 %. A classification of this nature is naturally subject to the opinions of the individual medical officers but the position throughout the County is, in general, satisfactory.

**Table 36. Milk in Schools Scheme**

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Suppliers</i>	<i>No. of Schools supplied</i>	<i>No. of pupils</i>
<i>Maintained Schools:</i>			
Pasteurised ... ..	24	650	109,640
Tuberculin Tested ...	6	12	275
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 662	<hr/> 109,915
<i>Non-Maintained Schools:</i>			
Pasteurised ... ..	12	34	3,525
Tuberculin Tested ...	1	1	93
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 3,618

There has been an increase of 277 children taking milk in schools and seven more schools were supplied as compared with 1962.

The number of suppliers increased by one compared with the previous year.

**Table 37. Milk for Handicapped Pupils unable to attend school**

No. of old applications renewed	...	42
No. of new applications granted	...	47
No. of children who ceased to receive milk during the year	...	7

## SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

The Director of Education has kindly supplied the following information:—

### “Expansion of the service

The school meals service continues to grow rapidly and the average daily number of meals served during the summer term increased from 66,454 in 1962, to 75,683—an increase of



approximately 14%. The number of new kitchens opened was twenty-five. This was rather less than the figure of thirty-seven for the previous year. Details about these new kitchens are given below.

### **New Kitchens in New Schools**

The following new Kitchens were opened in new schools:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Name of School</i>
<i>County Area</i>	Endon, St. Luke's Primary Kinver, Brindley Heath Junior Rolleston, Forest of Needwood Secondary Stafford, Graham Balfour Grammar Stafford, Leasowes Junior Tipton, Fitzwarren Special Wombourn, Westfield Infants
<i>Cannock Chase Division</i>	Brownhills, Millfield Junior Cannock, Limepit Primary Hednesford, Broomhill Junior
<i>South East Division</i>	Darlaston, Bentley West Junior Darlaston, George Rose Park Gram- mar/Tech. Wednesbury, Wood Green Secondary
<i>South West Division</i>	Coseley, Parkfield Secondary

### **New Kitchens in Existing Schools or Replacement Schools**

<i>Area</i>	<i>Name of School</i>
<i>County Area</i>	Barlaston, C.E. Primary Standon, All Saints C.E. Primary Stafford Girls' High Tamworth, Kettlebrook Primary
<i>Cannock Chase Division</i>	Hednesford, The Blake Secondary Hednesford, St. Peter's C.E. Primary Shelfield, St. Francis R.C. Primary
<i>South East Division</i>	Wednesbury, Moxley Primary (re- placement kitchen)
<i>South West Division</i>	Brierley Hill, Pensnett, Bromley Primary Coseley, Parkfield Primary Sedgley, High Arcal Grammar (sec- ond kitchen)



## **Scullery Provision**

No new sculleries were opened during the year and this is an indication of the current trend to provide kitchens on the spot rather than facilities for transported meals.

## **Extension of school meals facilities to schools for which there was no previous provision**

Two small rural schools are now receiving school meals, for the first time, from neighbouring kitchens. The schools are:

Canwell, The Philip Foster C.E. Primary School  
Haughton C.E. Primary School.

There are now only seven schools not receiving school meals.

## **Staff Training**

The larger the service the more vital staff training becomes to the standard of the service. During 1963 two big steps forward were taken. The first was the building of a new kitchen specially planned and equipped, for staff training adjacent to the canteen kitchen at the new Girls' High School at Stafford. The premises provide for eight students and include facilities for demonstration, a dining bay and a lecture room. The building was completed at the end of December and will mean more and better training at this permanent training centre.

The other step forward was the appointment of a second peripatetic supervisor on the 1st January, 1963. One of the principal duties of the peripatetic supervisors is the running of local courses and this increase in staff has meant that it is now possible to offer training facilities to all newly appointed Cooks and Assistant Cooks in addition to the well established scheme for training Supervisors and Cooks-in-Charge.

Non-residential refresher courses were held during the Easter and Summer holidays at Flash Ley Primary School, Stafford for senior kitchen staff and short courses for dining centre staffs were held as follows:

Cannock, Walhouse C.E. School in June  
Forsbrook C.E. School in July  
Leek, The Mount Methodist Primary School in  
October."

## **Number of Meals Provided**

Statistics, as submitted to the Ministry of Education relating to the number of meals served in September/October 1963

together with information regarding the number of kitchens are given below:—

**Table 38**

No. of Children Present	...	...	137,316
No. of Meals served to Children daily			72,137
Total No. of Meals served to Adults and Children Daily	...	...	75,683
Total No. of Schools	...	...	653
No. of Schools not provided with school Meals	...	...	7
No. of Kitchens	...	...	324

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Director of Education has kindly supplied the following information regarding physical education.

“The teaching of swimming has an important place in physical education not only because it provides the individual with a beneficial and enjoyable form of recreation which can be practised throughout his active life, but it also gives the best safety precaution against accidental drowning. Training in life saving methods may help in rescuing another person from drowning.

During the year schools have focussed attention in both school and public baths, on learning how to swim, improving stroke techniques, life saving and personal survival activities, on a much larger scale than ever before. Development has not been confined to the more populated parts of the County, where new school and public baths have opened in Coseley, Tipton, Darlaston and Sedgley, but has also taken place in the rural parts in the north of the County. The Uttoxeter baths which opened in June, with a Schools' Gala and the Denstone College Bath, which was ready for use in September have made swimming instruction possible for schools in Uttoxeter, Rocester, Cheadle and the outlying districts, for the first time. This has been a significant advance and the help and co-operation of the local authority and the Headmaster and Governors of the Denstone College in allowing the use of the two baths is greatly appreciated.

Connected with the emphasis on learning to swim, lecture demonstrations have been given to groups of teachers and instructors at centres in different parts of the County, on the new approach to class teaching of swimming, and provocative and useful discussions have taken place particularly on the use



of 'artificial aids' for beginners. The 'aids' include plastic floats, inflated rubber rings and arm bands.

During the Summer term 35 baths including 14 school baths were used and 817 classes were held each week. In the Summer and Autumn terms 26 baths including 13 school baths were used and 470 classes were held each week. 6,963 children learned to swim. 717 awards of the Royal Life Saving Society and 356 Survival Awards of the Amateur Swimming Association were gained.

As more primary schools become equipped with indoor apparatus, the work of movement training and gymnastics can be continued independent of weather conditions throughout the school year. More playing fields have been brought into use and are being well used for small side team games based on major games, by both boys and girls, so that when they move into the secondary stage of their education some of the skills of the various games have been learned. During the year 14 halls in new primary schools have been equipped.

The work in secondary schools has benefitted by the appointment of more fully trained men teachers of physical education, but there is still a shortage of women. Full use is being made of their gymnasias, playing fields, hard courts, and in some cases swimming baths to give a liberal physical education. This spread of activities and facilities may be seen on a Saturday morning when inter-school games are played. Instead of one game of soccer, or hockey one may now see games of rugby, soccer, hockey, basket ball and netball in the Autumn and Spring terms and cricket, tennis, rounders, athletics and swimming in the Summer term. Inter-school tournaments in hockey and netball have taken place during the Autumn and Spring terms.

All secondary schools have held their own athletics sports, and their champions have moved on through their area meetings to the County Championships held this year at the Aldersley Stadium. R. Constantine of the Eccleshall County Secondary School became the Junior National Pole Vault Champion.

Four new secondary schools have opened during the year, complete with fully equipped gymnasias and showers. Two of them have swimming baths, In addition 4 swimming baths have been built at existing schools.

37,572 pairs of plimsolls and an adequate amount of clothing were provided on loan to those children who were not able to provide their own regularly.

3,554 boys and girls from secondary schools took part in one week Camping, Canoeing and Sailing courses held at camps at Teddesley Park, Slade Heath, Cotwalton and Chasewater during the Summer term. 355 attended the Adventure Courses in the Autumn term and 165 camped during the holidays in Snowdonia, the Lake District and at Port Dinorwic. One group of boys canoed from Penkridge to Nottingham on the rivers Penk, Sow and Trent. The beginners have to take a preliminary course in campcraft, learning to live in camp before taking part in the more testing outdoor activities. Boys and girls took part in sailing at Chasewater this year and there were races in the Annual Regatta for separate boys and girls crews, and mixed crews. At Dinorwic the helmsmen cruised to several places along the Menai Straits and thoroughly enjoyed the challenging conditions in the tidal waters.

Fortyfive teachers attended a residential course held at Blackpool under the auspices of the North Western Counties Physical Education Association, during Easter, and twenty six took part in a residential sailing course at Chasewater at Whitsuntide.

Practical Lecture-Demonstrations on the coaching of athletics were held in Stafford, Cannock, Willenhall, Rowley Regis and Leek during May, June, September, and October, and were preceeded by introductory talks and films in February. The average number of teachers at all lectures was forty-three.

Swimming coaching courses were held at Tipton, Sedgley, Tamworth and Lichfield and there was a total attendance of ninety-two.

Tribute is paid to Head Teachers and Staffs of schools for devoted work during school hours, often under difficult conditions and at other times particularly in the coaching and supervision of games and wider outdoor activities."

### **Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own Homes**

The Local Committees which were set up in accordance with the provision of the Joint Circular of the 31st July, 1950, of the Home Office, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education are continuing to carry out valuable work in regard to these children and during the year eight cases were referred from the School Health Service to the Local Co-ordinating Officers. The Area Co-ordinating Committees considered 360 cases during the year.



## UNCLEANLINESS

**Table 39. Infestation with Vermin**

	1963	1962
Number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by nurses and authorised persons.	299,743	303,334
Number of pupils found to be infested. ...	5,783	6,552
Number of pupils for whom cleansing notices were issued. S.54(2) Education Act 1944. ...	13	8
Number of pupils for whom cleansing orders were issued. S.54(3) Education Act. 1944. ...	—	2
Number of Sacker Combs sold. ...	115	174

**Table 40. Analysis of Infestation**

<i>Number of children with infestation of:</i>	1963
Body ... ..	7
Head Lice ... ..	405
Head Nits ... ..	5,371
Total number of children ... ..	5,783

Each term hygiene inspections are carried out in schools when the children's hair is examined by the school nurses. In 1963 there was a decrease of 769 in the number of children infested, almost all of whom were dealt with by the school nurses at the school clinics. Usually excellent co-operation is given by the parents who sometimes request that cleansing should be carried out. Unfortunately there are still some children who present a recurring problem of repeated infestation of their heads and need to be kept under continual surveillance by the school nurses.

When parents fail to keep their child's hair in a satisfactory state the Local Education Authority is empowered, after examination by an authorised person, to serve notice upon the parent or guardian of the infested child, requiring cleansing to be carried out, this is to be followed by attendance at a cleansing centre so that an examination may be made. If, despite the notice to the parents the state of the child's hair is still unsatisfactory the school nurse cleanses it and a school medical officer issues a certificate afterwards to the effect that the child's hair is clean.

Should reinfestation quickly recur the Local Education Authority may issue a compulsory cleansing order under which an authorised person is empowered to remove an infested child

to a suitable place for cleansing to be carried out. The parent or guardian receives a copy of the order and the authorised person is informed that cleansing is necessary. After compulsory cleansing a certificate is issued by a school medical officer to show that cleansing has been satisfactorily carried out.

### Foot Inspections

Although foot inspections have always been a regular feature of the work of the nurses in the School Health Service there has been no previous attempt in Staffordshire to show the extent of the work. The findings, in statistical form for the first time, are given below and cover the work from about the end of September to the end of the year. It is estimated that 682 half day sessions were devoted to the work during this period. It will be appreciated, of course, that statistically this cannot be regarded as a reliable sample on which to base conclusions about the various foot defects, differences between the sexes, etc., nevertheless it is considered that the figures are of sufficient interest to merit mention here.

**Table 41.**

			Boys	Girls	Total
Number of Children with Unsatisfactory Footwear	Too Small	1	542	648	1,190
	Too Large	2	229	250	479
	Requiring repair	3	1,067	796	1,863
	Unsatisfactory style	4	2,568	4,885	7,453
	Otherwise inadequate	5	308	346	654
Total of lines 1-5			4,714	6,925	11,639
Number of children with satisfactory footwear			34,483	31,064	65,547
Total number of children seen by School Nurse			39,197	37,989	77,186
Number of Children with	Unclean feet	9	8,934	2,337	11,321
	Clean feet	10	30,213	35,652	65,865
Number of children with unsatisfactory socks			1,560	1,220	2,780
Foot Deformities	Hallux Valgas	12	291	633	924
	Everted Ankles	13	365	397	762
	Overlapping toes	14	362	578	940
	Callouses	15	310	304	614
	Others	16	531	464	995
Total of lines 12-16			1,859	2,376	4,235
Number of children with corns			1,110	1,354	2,464
Foot Infections	Athletes foot	19	361	287	648
	Warts	20	344	393	737
	Others	21	147	182	329
Total of lines 19-21			852	862	1,714
Number of children referred to S.M.Os.			268	310	578

### Enuresis Alarms

Towards the end of 1957 it was decided to provide a number of nocturnal enuresis alarms under the nursing comfort provisions of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 and since then there has been a regular demand for



these. A report is also included in the annual report of the County Medical Officer of Health, but a brief summary of results is appended in respect of the children of school age who received the treatment during 1963:

**Table 42.**

No. of alarms purchased	...	...	181	
No. of alarms in use as at 31st Dec.			141	
			<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Waiting list at 31st December	...		121	57
No. of children cured in 1963	...		112	55
No. of children improved in 1963	...		126	67
No. of children relapsed after treatment and then cured	...	...	7	3
No. of children relapsed after treatment but much improved	...	...	5	1
No. of children relapsed after treatment and awaiting further trial	...		6	1

*Failures*

Too nervous	...	...	...	...	7	3
Heavy sleeper	...	...	...	...	10	4
Unco-operative mother	...	...	...	...	15	7

The proportion of cases assisted by this device gives grounds for satisfaction, for treatment in the past has often proved prolonged and difficult.

From the start it has been routine procedure to follow up cases six months after the trial period with an alarm ended. During 1961, however, it was decided to review the condition of children, who have had treatment, at two intervals of six months. So the criterion of cure is now 12 months free from relapse.

Four special schools, Ashley, Needwood, Standon Bowers and Walton Hall have alarms and excellent results have been reported.

**PART VII—SCHOOL PREMISES**

**Table 43. Inspection of School Premises**

No. of schools inspected	...	...	...	547
No. of school premises reported as having various defects	...	...	...	144
No. of school premises where defects have been rectified	...	...	...	22

The School Medical Officers continued to carry out an annual inspection of school premises and defects were notified to the Director of Education.



Although 76 fewer schools were visited this year than last the number of school premises having defects increased by 61 as compared with last year.

## **SCHOOL WATER SUPPLIES**

During the year the County Health Inspectorate continued to sample for the purity of water supplies and/or efficiency of chlorination treatment.

A total of 39 samples were taken for chemical examination, of which

30 were satisfactory and  
9 were unsatisfactory

A total of 104 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, of which

87 were satisfactory and  
17 were unsatisfactory

*At the end of the year—*

5 schools have been connected to new mains supplies, principally in the Leek Rural District area.

13 schools were treating the water with chlorine tablets, filters or chlorination plants.

4 schools were receiving private mains water.

3 schools were receiving untreated water from their own boreholes.

1 school had mains water delivered in churns.

## **SWIMMING BATHS**

During the year 6 new school swimming baths have been opened, bringing the total number of swimming baths to 19—18 school and 1 training college.

3 are open air (heated) baths fitted with purification plants.

2 are fill and empty type which are hard-chlorinated.

14 are covered baths fitted with purification and filtration plants.

The baths have been regularly inspected and tested by the County Health Inspectors. Tests are carried out on the spot to check the chlorine and pH content of the water and samples taken for bacteriological tests.

Of the 156 bacteriological samples taken, 13 were unsatisfactory.

After the unsatisfactory reports immediate “follow-up” action was taken, with satisfactory results.

Co-operation with the County Architect’s Department continues to be excellent and improvements to baths, arising therefrom, continue to be made.

**Table 44. Handicapped Pupils**

Category	Total known ascertained Pupils in Dec. 63		Numbers in Special Schools (as recorded on form 21M)		Number placed in Special Schools in 1963		Number awaiting admission to Special Schools (as recorded on form 21M)		Number in or having special provision at an Ordinary School		Number having Home Tuition including those for admission to Special Schools		At Home without Tuition	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Blind ... ..	12	15	12	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Sighted ...	22	14	13	11	2	2	1	—	8	3	—	2	—	—
Deaf ... ..	55	33	53	30	8	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Hearing ...	123	92	36	33	1	1	5	—	82	59	—	—	—	—
Delicate ... ..	123	83	35	23	12	6	6	6	63	45	14	12	—	—
Educationally Sub-Normal	783	442	331	167	94	47	123	58	319	204	11	13	—	—
Epileptics ... ..	118	101	2	—	1	—	1	—	113	100	3	—	—	—
Maladjusted ... ..	116	39	22	2	7	—	2	—	86	32	6	5	—	—
Physically Handicapped	544	442	81	43	18	6	9	4	435	374	20	17	—	—
Speech Defects ...	659	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	659	264	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	2,555	1,525	585	322	143	64	149	69	1,765	1,081	54	49	—	—
GRAND TOTALS ...	4,080		907		207		218		2,846		103		—	

N.B.—Pupils attending Hospital Special Schools are only included in this table in the first column.

Only pupils from the Excepted District of Newcastle-under-Lyme who are in, or awaiting admission to residential special schools, are included.

Table 44 includes children who do not come within the categories of handicapped children as defined in the Handicapped Pupils and Special School Regulations, 1959. These suffer from a milder type of handicap which does not prevent their attendance at the ordinary school. They are, however, kept under constant supervision to ensure they are properly placed and that the necessary action can be taken immediately some special educational provision is necessary.

The total number of known handicapped pupils increased by 418 as compared with 1962.

The medical records for handicapped children are sent to the child's General Practitioner on leaving school whenever it is felt that the handicap is substantial and is likely to continue into adult life.

## CONVALESCENCE AND DEBILITATED CHILDREN

Over 1,050 children suffering from debility and other defects which did not warrant their admission to open-air schools were kept under clinical observation and 190 children were admitted to convalescent homes for short periods during the year, this being a decrease of 76 admissions compared to 1962.

The following shows the distribution of children among the various homes which have been used:—

<b>Table 45.</b>	<i>B.</i>	<i>G.</i>	Total
St. Mary's Home, Broadstairs	10	83	93
Broomhayes Home, Northam	1	1	2
Lanthorne Convalescent Home, Broadstairs      ...      ...	77	13	90
West Kirby Children's Convalescent Home      ...      ...      ...	5	—	5
	<hr/> 93	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 190

The Metropolitan Convalescent Home was renamed during the year and is now known as the Lanthorne Convalescent Home.

Various hospitals in the County continue to refer children for convalescence. Parents value this service, for a period of convalescence has often substantially assisted their children to recover after illness or operation. Liaison is maintained with each child's family doctor before the child is sent for convalescence.



Home tuition

Tuition is provided at home in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944, for those children who are so severely handicapped that they cannot attend at either an ordinary or special school and also for those who cannot attend an ordinary school, whilst a vacancy is being sought for them in a special school. This form of education is decided upon after examination by a School Medical Officer.

103 children were receiving tuition at the end of the year as compared with 102 in 1962.

For 91 of these children tuition at home was the best possible provision at the end of the year but the other 12 children were having home tuition as a temporary measure whilst awaiting a vacancy at a special school.

HOSPITAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Table 46.

At the end of the year there were 43 Staffordshire children in Hospital Special Schools.

The Limes, Himley, Stourbridge	...	...	11
Standon Hall Orthopaedic Hospital, Nr. Stafford	...	...	9
Queen Mary's Hospital School, Carshalton, Surrey	...	...	1
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry	...	...	5*
Birmingham Hospital Special Schools (Woodlands & Forelands)	...	...	4
Biddulph Grange Orthopaedic Hospital Special School	...	...	9
St. Gerard's Orthopaedic Hospital, Coleshill Birmingham	...	...	6
			—
			45*
			—

\*Includes 2 children from the area of other L.E.A.'s.

**Table 47. Classification of children referred to the Mental Health Authority**

<i>Classification</i>	<i>No. of Children</i>
Section 57(4) Education Act, 1944 ...	33

No child was dealt with under Section 57A(2) during the year. Fifteen boys and eighteen girls were referred under section 57(4).

### **Further Education of Handicapped Young Persons**

The Director of Education has kindly supplied the following information:—

“ During the year, arrangements were made for eleven handicapped persons who were over statutory school leaving age to receive tuition in their own homes. The Home Teachers have received good co-operation from the parents of the persons concerned and their work has been greatly appreciated. The tuition given was mainly concerned with reading, writing and arithmetic, with some topics of general social interest. In addition, arrangements were made, as in previous years, for tuition to be given to persons in hospitals.

Twelve persons have been maintained by the Authority for the whole or part of the year at residential establishments providing the specialist courses required by blind, deaf and spastic persons.

Evening classes were continued at St. Margarets Hospital Great Barr as part of the Authority's Evening Institute provisions and 391 patients attended these classes.”

## THE SPECIAL SCHOOLS IN STAFFORDSHIRE

### 1. Present Special Schools in Staffordshire.

#### EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS.

##### *Residential*

##### *Accommodation*

<i>Boys:</i> Loxley Hall.	80 boys
Age Range 8—16 years.	
Standon Bowers.	60 boys
Age Range 10½—16 years.	
<i>Girls:</i> Walton Hall.	48 girls
Age Range 8—16 years.	

##### *Day.*

<i>Mixed:</i> William Baxter, Cheslyn Hay.	110 boys
Age Range 8—16 years	and girls.
High Arcal, Sedgley.	120 boys
Age Range 8—16 years.	and girls.
The Fitzwarren, Tipton.	120 boys
Age Range 8—16 years.	and girls.

#### MALADJUSTED BOYS

Ashley Residential School	30 boys.
Age Range 10½—16 years.	

#### PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

<i>Mixed:</i> Wightwick Hall.	65 Boarding
Residential and Day.	boys & girls
Age Range 5—16 years.	25 day places.

#### DELICATE AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

<i>Mixed:</i> Blackfriars, Newcastle	80 boys
(Joint School). Day.	and girls.
Age Range 5—16 years.	

#### PARTIALLY HEARING.

<i>Mixed:</i> Needwood. Residential.	145 boys
Age Range 5—16 years.	and girls.

## REPORT ON SPECIAL SCHOOLS IN STAFFORDSHIRE

The Director of Education has kindly supplied the following information:—

“ (a) *Ashley Residential School for Maladjusted Boys.*

The school has functioned very satisfactorily during the last twelve months and maintained its full complement of thirty boys; their health has remained excellent and there have been no outbreaks of infection. The physical condition of the



boys has improved over the period and this is in no small measure due to the excellent work done by the domestic staff in providing varied and adequate meals and the extra physical exercise resulting from the many new facilities provided.

Work in the craft room has been particularly pleasing, where in a comparatively short space of time the boys have reached a high standard and turned out some excellent models. The general academic improvement throughout the school has also been very satisfactory. Due to the closer proximity to other schools it has been possible to enter into more competitive games and outside interests and when one considers the number of boys on roll and the age range, the results achieved in football, cricket, swimming and other facilities, have been very commendable indeed.

The minibus has been put to good use particularly for visits of an educational and recreational nature. The boys spent an enjoyable and instructive week at Teddesley Park Camp in May and it is hoped to extend the camping activities further, particularly at week-ends. Two boys are members of the local Scout Troop and have acquitted themselves very creditably.

The Ground Staff have recently completed their work within the school grounds and the results will doubtless be appreciated in the years to come.

An Open Day and Summer Fayre was held at the school on June 29th and a Christmas Fayre on December 1st. This was well attended by parents and friends, and, generally speaking, most of the parents visit regularly and are very co-operative.

(b) *Blackfriars Day School for Physically-Handicapped and Delicate Children*

Now well established, Blackfriars has 88 children on roll between the ages of six and sixteen years. As its complement should be 80, and as it is desirable to receive children at the age of five, consideration is now being given to increasing the size of the school. It is interesting to note that the proportion of handicapped to delicate children has increased.

Satisfactory progress has been made during the year in academic studies. At Easter a party of children went to Langdale in Westmorland for a field study, examining local flora and fauna, and studying the geography and history of the district.

A Youth Club has been established, meeting fortnightly, at which older pupils can discuss the problems they meet in the larger world. This is proving a most pleasing venture.

The money raised with the help of the parents is now sufficient for a swimming bath and it is expected that the construction will commence during 1964.

(c) *The Fitzwarren Day School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children*

This new day school for educationally sub-normal children is situated on a pleasant playing field site in the Borough of Tipton. There are six classrooms (each having its own store-room), a handicraft room, a domestic subjects room, an assembly hall (which is also equipped as a gymnasium) and a changing room with shower baths. All the classrooms have a large window area and all overlook the playing field. One classroom is equipped with a pottery unit. Ancillary accommodation includes offices, a medical inspection room and a kitchen equipped to provide 130 meals daily.

The school takes children from Tipton, Wednesbury, Darlaston, Brierley Hill (part), Quarry Bank, Cradley Heath, Old Hill and Rowley Regis.

Children began to attend on 10th June, 1963 and the school was officially opened by the Chairman of the Education Committee on 17th October, 1963. At present, there are 25 girls and 35 boys, aged 8—14 years, in attendance. Of these, 53 were previously in attendance at primary and secondary schools and 7 previously attended other special schools.

(d) *High Arcal Day School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children*

The school has had its full complement of pupils during the year and there have been 20 leavers, 11 girls and 9 boys. All were placed in suitable employment and close contact maintained by the school, help being given whenever needed. Change of employment occurred in three cases only.

Generally, work of the school has progressed satisfactorily despite some shortage of teaching staff. Full use has been made of the playing field facilities and a number of games have been played against other schools.

(e) *Loxley Hall Residential School for Educationally Sub-Normal Boys*

This year has been a period of consolidation in many ways. There have been no changes among the teaching or household



staff and therefore continuity of activities started in the previous year has been possible. The new dining room and cloakrooms were taken into use at the beginning of the year and these have made toilet arrangements before meals and the serving of hot meals, an easy procedure instead of a difficult duty. The health of staff and children has been good with no epidemics. Sick bay was never filled to capacity at any time and there have been few absences from school lasting more than a day.

There has been some difficulty in placing leavers in employment and although they have eventually found work, some were unemployed for several weeks. The general level of unemployment was high at this time. Old boys continue to visit the school and their success at work is encouraging to the staff and to parents of boys still at school.

With the opening of the Lido in Uttoxeter swimming instruction for the senior boys became possible. In the few weeks available, a good start was made and a few boys were successful in gaining proficiency badges.

A one-week camp at Coven was shared with boys from a secondary modern school. This was a valuable experience for our boys who earned half the Campcraft badges awarded that week.

(f) *Needwood School for Partially-Hearing Children*

The acute shortage of suitably qualified teachers is still being felt and recruitment difficulties have affected the school staff, the peripatetic teaching service, and the Audiology Clinic. The number on roll at the school has been kept lower, reaching a minimum of 133 in the Autumn Term. This has inevitably led to a growing waiting list.

During the year the inductance loop hearing-aid system has been extended to all classrooms, replacing a number of obsolete group hearing aids. The year has also been notable for a marked development of the use of visual equipment. A large number of films and film strips have been shown for recreational, educational and careers advice purposes and a library of classroom illustrations has been started.

The number of children going home at week-ends is now approaching 60 each week-end and there are more than 100 children who regularly take advantage of this opportunity. There has also been an increase in the number of outside visits for recreational and educational purposes and notably the members of the Youth Club, Table Tennis Club, Athletics teams and Scouts and Guides have been to visit boys and girls



of other organisations and schools. These activities are helping to maintain the standard of social and speech communication despite a gradual increase in the severity of the degree of handicap.

(g) *Standon Bowers Residential School for Educationally Sub-Normal Boys*

The health of the boys generally has been good except for an outbreak of influenza in early March which affected 45 boys and several members of staff.

There were several cases of long absences of staff through illness or injury, and staff shortages have affected the school. The Deputy Head and Assistant Matron left in December and the school teaching staff has changed completely in the last two and a half years. The appointment of a new Assistant Housemother has helped to relieve the pressure of work for the domestic staff.

Satisfactory progress in classroom work has been made following the re-organisation which took place last year, and results so far indicate that the changes made were justified.

Recreational and leisure time pursuits have been extended and the school has taken part in friendly matches and activities with many other residential and day schools as well as in competitive league competitions in North Staffordshire. Inter House competitions and Individual Championships have been staged for Football, Swimming, Athletics, Cross Country running and Indoor Games, and have greatly increased interest and have improved standards. Evening clubs have been very successful and liaison with Walton Hall School has led to some very enjoyable mixed dancing sessions which have proved beneficial to both schools. The use of the minibus has given further stimulus and impetus to the educational, recreational and social activities away from the school. Camping and hiking has again proved popular, especially during the week spent at Coven, when the boys did basic and lightweight camping.

The severe weather in the early part of the year caused all staff houses to be frozen up and without water for long periods, but preventive measures are being taken to avoid a recurrence of such trouble. The exterior of the school has been painted and improvements to the grounds have been carried out to advantage.

Many former pupils have visited or communicated by letter or telephone, and most appear to be doing quite well. A happy relationship exists between parents and staff and the school has benefitted accordingly.

(h) *Walton Hall Residential School for Educationally Sub-Normal Girls*

The health of the girls has been excellent and there has been no outbreak of sickness during the year. There is still one vacancy on the teaching staff but otherwise the establishment is complete.

The emphasis this year has been on the promotion of outside activities to break down the isolation of a closed community. To this end four girls have joined the local Girl Guide Company, six girls go to Sunday School and have joined the Methodist Club, and during the summer ten girls camped at Cotwalton along with sixteen girls from a Secondary Modern School. Having the minibus has also been of great help in this field; not only has it brought the girls into contact with workers in factories and mills but it has also helped socially in enabling them to meet the boys from Standon Bowers for dancing lessons and socials.

On average about twelve girls go home each week-end and those travelling on public transport are showing increased independence and an ability to cope with an emergency.

(i) *Wightwick Hall Residential School for Physically-Handicapped Children*

There has been little change in the number of children on roll throughout the year, but hospital admissions have been frequent and the effective numbers have been reduced to 57 resident and 25 day children for most of the time. The general health of the children has been remarkably good. There have been a number of staff changes in domestic, child-care, nursing and teaching staffs, but recruitment has been good and the work of the school has not suffered.

The severe weather early in the year enforced non-use of the temporary huts in the grounds and the teachers worked under considerable difficulty for most of the Spring Term. The new extension which includes classrooms replacing these huts, new physiotherapy department, library and much needed assembly hall is to commence building in 1964. The proposed swimming pool is to be incorporated with this programme, thus completing an extension which will make a considerable impact on the life of the school.

Though the summer 'weather' curtailed sustained organised outdoor activity some of the children and staff enjoyed demolishing one of the huts already derelict. Another group helped to convert a hut to stabling for our two newly acquired



ponies. Riding will develop in the Spring of 1964 and will be a valuable aid in the correction of posture and gait defects so often present in spastic children. A paddock fence has recently been completed. Converting a tiny disused cottage into a Wendy House has occupied another group, and a start has been made on adaptations to an old "ablutions" block for use as a model railway.

A new venture during the year was our school camp in the first two weeks of the Summer Holidays. Blessed with the only ten days of real summer weather the venture was a great success. The delightful site overlooking the Mawddach estuary will, it is hoped, be the venue for several years to come. Twenty-five of the older children, five staff children and ten staff had a most enjoyable time, and the equipment—tenting, beds and sleeping bags—presented by the parents was fully used and much appreciated. This kind of venture is very hard work for the staff—wheelchairs on grass; toileting problems in a tent—and would be impossible without the wholehearted co-operation of volunteer staff.

Plated meal service in the dining room has been superseded by family service and after initial problems is now successfully established. Staff and children appreciate the change. The feeding problems are shared amongst more staff, the children receive better attention, and it is remarkable that children who previously had poor appetites are often eating much better.

(j) *The William Baxter Day School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children*

The schools' full complement of 110 pupils has been maintained throughout the year and work has progressed favourably. Swimming facilities are now available for both boys and girls every Friday afternoon at Heathtown Baths and an instructor is provided. The school took part in Education Week with Cannock and District in November.

The boys have begun to prepare individual gardening plots at the end of the football field, and have erected and fitted an extension to the greenhouse. The girls have made curtains and embroidered chair backs and cushion covers for the staff room and medical room."





BOROUGH OF  
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME

(EXCEPTED DISTRICT: STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL)

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**SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE  
REPORT**

**for 1963**

BY THE

**Borough School Medical Officer**

**BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME**  
**(Excepted District)**

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**SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF**

*Borough School Medical Officer:*

JOHN WARRACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy Borough School Medical Officer:*

GEORGE T. MACCULLOCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned  
28.2.63)

PETER M. GREEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed  
18.4.63)

*School Medical Officers:*

MARGARET A. LUGG, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.  
(Appointed 4.1.63)

VINCENT J. MAHER, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., L.M.R.C.S.I.  
(Resigned 3.1.63)

EDITH PARRY-EVANS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S.,  
L.R.C.P.

Dr. T. CRAIG (Part-time)

*Physiotherapists (Part-time):*

MRS. T. J. BLADEN, M.C.S.P.

MRS. B. WAIN. M.C.S.P.

*Speech Therapists (Part-time):*

MRS. A. C. THOMPSON, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 3.4.63)

MRS. P. A. VALENTINI, L.C.S.T. (Appointed 4.9.63)

*Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time):*

P. J. M. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

*Borough School Dental Officers:*

Area Dental Officer—

R. G. C. Dempster, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.) (Resigned  
14.9.63)

School Dental Officer—

R. O. WHALLEY, L.D.S. (Appointed 14.1.63) (Resigned  
27.9.63)

*Dental Anaesthetist (Part-time):*

DR. H. B. DEAS

DR. Z. S. MILEWSKI



## SCHOOL POPULATION

The number of pupils on the registers of maintained schools (including Nursery Schools) at the end of the year was 13,872, an increase of 328 compared with a decrease of 72 in 1962/63, and a decrease of 51 in the previous year.

Number of Schools or departments—

Nursery Schools	...	...	...	4
Infant departments	...	...	...	12
Infant & Junior departments	...	...	...	7
Junior departments	...	...	...	10
C.E. Mixed (Infs. Jnr. & Sec. Modern)...				1
Secondary Modern Schools	...	...	...	9
Secondary Grammar Schools	...	...	...	4
Blackfriars School	...	...	...	1

## REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION AND OF THE METHODS EMPLOYED FOR THE TREATMENT OF DEFECTS

### Physical Condition

The physical condition of the children examined at periodic medical inspections is shown in Table 1.A. in the statistical tables at the end of this report.

### Uncleanliness

28 children were found to be verminous at routine school medical inspections.

### Tonsils and Adenoids

At periodical and special examinations 60 children were found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids and were referred for examination by a specialist. During the year 258 cases received operative treatment through arrangements made by the School Health Service. In addition there were 841 cases which required only medical treatment and/or observation. Both these figures showed a marked increase over the 1962 levels which were 231 and 642 respectively.

### Skin Diseases

36 cases of skin disease were discovered at medical inspections and found to require treatment, one of which was referred for investigation and treatment to the Dermatological Clinic at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

### **External Eye Diseases**

One case of external eye disease was referred for treatment to the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

### **Defective Vision and Squint**

135 cases of defective vision and squint discovered at routine and special medical examinations were referred for treatment, being 110 cases of defective vision and 25 cases of squint. In addition 1 case of squint discovered at examinations at school clinics was referred for treatment. During the year 124 children with defective vision were prescribed glasses after examination by the Schools Ophthalmic Surgeon.

### **Ear Diseases and Defective Hearing**

Eleven cases in this category were found to require treatment and all were referred to the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

## **ADDITIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

### **Medical Inspection prior to admission to Training Colleges**

During 1963, 57 pupils have had a special medical examination by the School Medical Officers before admission to colleges for training for the teaching profession, as required by the Ministry of Education.

### **Medical Inspection of Entrants to the Teaching Profession**

During 1963, 18 medical examinations with subsequent chest X-rays as required by the Ministry of Education, were carried out on entrants to the teaching profession.

### **Children attending School Camps**

During the year 32 children were medically examined before attending organised School Camps.

## **TREATMENT OF UNCLEANLINESS**

Periodic inspection of children, to ascertain the condition of cleanliness of their heads and bodies, was carried out. A total of 48,867 examinations was made and 899 individual pupils were found to be infested. Cleansing notices were issued in 308 cases. These numbers showed a decrease on the 1962 figures which were 1,293 infested and 811 cleansing notices issued.

59 children were cleansed at special sessions at school clinics.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

This clinic is held each Monday morning in the Ophthalmic Room at Friarswood School Clinic. During the year 1,003 children had refractions and 194 pairs of spectacles were prescribed.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

One additional session, at each centre, was introduced in October 1963.

The Physiotherapists' time-table for attendance at the Clinic at Friarswood House, Priory Road, Newcastle, and at the Blackfriars School is given below:—

<i>FRIARSWOOD CLINIC</i>	<i>BLACKFRIARS SCHOOL</i>
Tuesday 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. *Breathing and Remedial Exercises Thursday 10.0 a.m. to 12 noon Breathing exercises and Sun-ray Thursday 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. Breathing and Remedial Exercises	Monday 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon Breathing and Remedial Exercises Monday 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. Remedial Exercises Tuesday 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon Remedial Exercises Thursday 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon Breathing and Remedial Exercises and Sun-ray treatment.
*A Medical Officer attends this Clinic once in four weeks, or as required.	

Attendances at these various sessions during 1963 were as follows:-

	<i>Breathing Exercises</i>	<i>Remedial Exercises</i>	<i>Sun-Ray Treatment</i>
Blackfriars School	53 children 1,307 attendances	45 children 701 attendances	9 children 101 attendances
Friarswood Clinic	29 children 220 attendances	54 children 482 attendances	9 children 95 attendances

CHILD GUIDANCE

Eleven children were referred for Child Guidance to the County Council Mental Health Centre at "Brampton Trees" Hanover Street, Newcastle.



## MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

During the year nine minor ailment clinics in the Borough continued to operate as follows:—

Bradwell C.S.M.		
School	Tuesday	9.30 a.m., to 11.0 a.m.
Chesterton—		
Loomer Road	Monday	9.30 a.m., to 12.0 noon*
Clayton—		
Kingsbridge Avenue	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
Crackley Bank C.P. School	Wednesday	10.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.
Hempstalls C.P. School	Wednesday	10.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.
Knutton—		
Knutton Lane	Tuesday	10.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon*
	Friday	9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
Newcastle—		
Friarswood	Monday	2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.*
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon*
	Friday	9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon*
Silverdale—		
Crown Street	Tuesday	9.30 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.*
Porthill—		
Inglewood	Tuesday	9.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.
Drive	Thursday	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon*

\*A School Medical Officer was in attendance.

Minor Ailments are treated at school clinics and the cases dealt with are included in Table III at the end of this report. During the year the number of attendances at the various minor ailment clinics was 6,775 which is an increase of 1,844 over the figure for 1962.

## SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The following is a summary of the work done before the School Dental Officers resigned in September.

No. of Children Inspected at Routine Inspections	5669
No. Requiring Treatment ... ..	3,249
No. Referred for Treatment ... ..	3,241
No. Casual or Emergency Cases Inspected and Treated ... ..	473
Total No. of Attendances ... ..	4,019
No. of Sessions devoted to Inspection ... ..	30
No. of Sessions devoted to Treatment ... ..	590
No. of Sessions devoted to Administration ... ..	32
No. Fillings in Temporary Teeth ... ..	1,361
No. Temporary Teeth Filled ... ..	1,207
No. Fillings in Permanent Teeth ... ..	2,062
No. Permanent Teeth Filled ... ..	1,737
Total No. of Fillings ... ..	3,423
Total No. of Temporary Teeth Extracted ... ..	1,819
Total No. of Permanent Teeth Extracted ... ..	507
Total No. of Local Anaesthetics... ..	1,126
Total No. of General Anaesthetics ... ..	326
Parents present ... ..	2,011

### Sundry Operations

Impressions ... ..	22
Scalings ... ..	102
Bleeding arrested after Haemorrhage ... ..	2
X-Rays ... ..	61
Dentures Fitted ... ..	8
Try-In ... ..	1

### Orthodontics

Regulation Plates Fitted ... ..	12
Regulation Supervisions ... ..	91
Zinc Oxide Dressings ... ..	148
Root Canal Dressings ... ..	15
Root Canal Fillings ... ..	3
Cement Dressings ... ..	25
Gum Treatments ... ..	18

# SCHOOL SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of water from the baths at Newcastle High School and Hempstalls School were submitted on four occasions for bacteriological and chlorine testing examination during 1963. All the results were satisfactory.

# HEARING TEST SURVEY

The results of the survey in Infant Departments and the follow-up of cases by the Audiometrician are tabulated below.

<i>No. of children examined in Survey</i>	<i>No. showing some hearing loss</i>	<i>Percentage with some hearing loss</i>
279	29	10·4

# Follow Up—

25 Children were referred for a specialist's opinion and treatment, as shown below:—

<i>No. Referred</i>	<i>Observation</i>		<i>Treatment Advised</i>			<i>No Treatment Advised</i>
	<i>Re-Exam by Specialist after 3-6 months</i>	<i>Further Hearing Test after 12 months</i>	<i>T's &amp; A's Operation</i>	<i>Myringotomy</i>	<i>General Medical Supervision</i>	
25	2	1	6	—	3	13

# DISINFECTION OF PLIMSOLLS

Plimsolls used in the schools are regularly disinfected by a special process at the Froghall Disinfection Centre, in an endeavour to control the incidence and spread of foot infections.

# INSPECTION OF SCHOOL MEALS PREMISES

The Public Health Inspectors of the Borough paid 80 periodic inspections to premises connected with the preparation and serving of school meals. Defects found were reported to the Borough Education Officer.



# MILK IN SCHOOLS

The milk supplied to schools is sampled from time to time by the Public Health Inspection Staff. During the year 7 such samples were submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory and all were found to be satisfactory, both in cleanliness and degree of pasteurisation.

# X-RAY OF KITCHEN STAFF

During 1963, 83 members of the school meals service kitchen staff were x-rayed at the Chest Clinic under the scheme whereby each applicant for a post in this service must be declared free from pulmonary infection radiographically before being appointed.

# SCHOOL MEALS

School meals were supplied to the children and staff in the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme from the following kitchens:—

Knutton Central Kitchen	Langdale C.P. School
Bradwell C.P. School	Seabridge C.S. School
Bradwell C.S. School	Silverdale C.P. School
Bursley C.P. School	St. Michael's C.E. V.C.
Cherry Hill C.P. School	School
Crackley Bank C.P. School	St. Wulstan's R.C. School
Ellison Street C.P. School	Blackfriars School
Hempstalls C.P. School	Four Grammar Schools
	Four Nursery Schools

Figures given below show the daily average number of meals served.

<i>Month</i>	1962	1963	<i>Month</i>	1962	1963
January	6,798	7,117	July	6,060	6,440
February	6,688	7,139	August	Holiday Period	
March	6,544	7,098	September	7,130	7,645
April	6,313	7,111	October	7,070	7,654
May	6,228	7,046	November	7,001	7,361
June	6,225	6,770	December	7,012	7,449

## **Holiday Feeding**

Throughout the year arrangements for the provision of meals during school holidays period were made so that any child could, on application, receive a school dinner. Children who stayed away for more than half the total number of days in any one holiday period, unless the parents had given a satisfactory explanation as to the reason for their absence, were denied meals the following holiday.

Approximately 160 children applied for meals during each holiday period which were supplied on rota from the following kitchens:—

Bradwell C.P. School	Knutton Central Kitchen
Crackley Bank C.P. School	Langdale C.P. School
Hempstalls C.P. School	Silverdale C.P. School

and distributed to various meals centres at Chesterton, Knutton and Newcastle.

## **Maintenance of Equipment**

All electrical equipment e.g. mixing machines, potato peelers, gravity feed slicing machines, food preparing machines and extractor fans, was serviced three times during the year.

Insulated food containers used for the transport of school meals were serviced twice during the year to ensure that there was a minimum amount of loss of heat during the time the meals were being transported from the various kitchens to the dining centres at the schools concerned.

## **Nursery Schools**

Cod liver oil was supplied to children only on the recommendation of the Medical Officer. Orange juice was supplied to all children.

## **Blackfriars School**

Individual diets continued to be prepared and served to all children requiring them, after the diet had been approved by the Medical Officer. Cod liver oil and orange juice were given when necessary. Each child had two bottles of milk per day—during the Winter months this was made into a hot drink, e.g. ovaltine, cocoa.

## **“Meals on Wheels” Service**

From the beginning of June, meals were prepared at Langdale C.P. School K.D.R. and collected and distributed

by members of the Women's Voluntary Service to the "Meals on Wheels" Service throughout the Borough. During the holiday periods, the meals were prepared at the kitchen open for holiday feeding.

All containers used were sterilized daily when they were returned to the kitchen.

The number of meals required increased steadily each month.

## **Hygiene**

As in previous years, visits were made to the kitchens and wash-ups by some of the Borough Council's Health Inspectors. Undesirable features were dealt with when the opportunity arose.

New staff continued to be medically examined and have a chest x-ray prior to their official appointment. It was still necessary for staff to produce, after any period of absence, a medical certificate stating that they were free from any disease which might make the preparation or handling of food by them harmful to others. A complete specimen meal was retained in the refrigerator at each kitchen every day and kept for twenty-four hours.

No reheated dishes were served and any left-over food was disposed of daily.

Dish cloths, teacloths, floor cloths and aprons were boiled daily. Uniform was laundered regularly and replaced whenever necessary. First Aid supplies and grease-proof paper were issued to the kitchens and schools at the beginning of each term.

## **Meetings and Courses**

Meetings of Cook Supervisors and Cooks-in-Charge were arranged as and when necessary.

Several Cooks, Assistant Cooks and General Assistants attended a four day non-residential course, held at Flash Ley C.P. School, Stafford. The course consisted of demonstrations, talks and film shows.

Twenty Cook Supervisors or Cooks-in-Charge, attended the Annual School Meals meeting held in Stafford, during the early part of November. Three members of the School Meals Service attended for one day per week at either the Elms Technical College or the Stoke College of Food Technology, and all were successful in passing the examinations.



Continued steady progress was made throughout the year and the meals were enjoyed by all concerned.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

### General Survey

Standards of physical education have been maintained over the past twelve months though the difficulty of staffing girl's departments has been acute at times.

Clothing and plimsolls were provided in the Secondary Modern and Primary Schools, though the cost of this service including laundering increases yearly.

Disinfection of plimsolls, to combat foot infection, is carried out at the end of each term.

Cleanliness of changing areas and shower units is of the highest standard possible. Swabbing out and disinfection is part of the daily routine.

### FACILITIES

#### Secondary Departments

All the secondary departments now have the use of indoor facilities for physical education and, with the exception of two schools, have special facilities for changing.

There is still a lack of showering facilities and four Modern Schools have no showers, but this should be rectified in the foreseeable future, as all the schools are in the building programme.

#### Primary Departments

Further progress has been made in equipping junior schools with indoor apparatus. All Junior departments now have indoor facilities for P.E.

### Summary of Facilities

#### Secondary

Secondary					
<i>Schools</i>	<i>Gyms</i>	<i>Gym/Halls with apparatus</i>	<i>Halls</i>	<i>Changing Rooms</i>	<i>Showers</i>
13	5	5	3	11	9
<hr/>					
<i>Infant</i>					
<i>Schools</i>	<i>Halls</i>	<i>Fixed Equipment</i>	<i>No Indoor Facilities</i>		
12	11	6	1		
<hr/>					
<i>Junior</i>					
<i>Schools</i>	<i>Halls</i>	<i>Fixed Equipment</i>	<i>Changing Facilities</i>		
18	18	13	9		

All junior schools with suitable accommodation have now been equipped with apparatus, and orders have been placed for the equipment of a further Infant's school.

**STAFFING**

**Primary**

The semi-specialisation in physical education noted in some schools last year has continued. Members of staff with a knowledge of the subject are taking classes other than their own for P.E. This in the main has been an advantage.

**Secondary**

The ideal staffing position would have been as follows:  
Specialist Teachers (Diploma of Physical

Education	...	...	...	...	Men	14
					Women	14
Teachers with advanced training in P.E.					Men	5
					Women	5

Actual staffing position was:—

Diploma of Physical Education	...	...	...	Men	9
				Women	7
Advanced Training	...	...	...	Men	7
				Women	3

The difference in staffing figures is made up by general teachers assisting in the teaching of physical education. Two peripatetic teachers of physical education also assisted.

**PLAYING FIELDS, GAMES AND ATHLETICS**

There is still a marked lack of playing fields in the Borough but by full use of all-weather areas at Porthill Playing Field and Bradwell School the position has been relieved a little.

The playing fields available, however, have been worked to their maximum, in catering for a wide variety of games and sports.

Inter-school games and matches have been continued and the Newcastle Schools Sports Association has entered representative teams in a wide variety of competitions.

**SWIMMING**

**Primary Schools**

The teaching bath at Hempstalls School, opened in 1961, is now showing its full worth. Every child in the Borough in its last year in the Primary school has the opportunity of attending; only those producing doctors certificates have been excluded.

The tuition is by swimming instructors aided by members of the staff.

This project has been most worthwhile as the results for the year have shown. A water Proficiency Test introduced in 1962 has now passed any teething troubles and this test shows that over 87 % of children attending this bath learned to swim.

## Secondary Schools

### Attendances and Awards

<i>Class</i>	<i>Teaching</i>	<i>Swimming</i>	<i>Red</i>	<i>Green</i>	<i>Yellow</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Blue</i>			
<i>Attendances</i>	<i>Club</i>		<i>Braid</i>	<i>Braid</i>	<i>Braid</i>	<i>Braid</i>	<i>Braid</i>	<i>RLSS</i>	<i>ASA</i>	<i>Survival</i>
Girls 35,264	4,344		519	322	117	94	469	38	72	154
Boys 48,571	5,716		552	238	60	57	626	162	163	97

Two of the Borough Schools won the Midlands Life Saving Championships and represented the Midlands at the National Championships, finishing third and fifth respectively in the boys' and girls' sections.

## Camping

Pupils from Borough Schools attended camps at Cotwalton, Teddesley, Coven and Chasewater during the Summer Term, as follows:—

377 boys from 7 Departments

243 girls from 5 Departments

At these camps hiking, canoeing, sailing and rock climbing were taught, as well as basic camp craft.

During the Autumn Term 15 boys and 29 girls attended Adventure Courses. These are only a small section of the children who applied, for the number of places available is comparatively small.

Schools continue to make use of the camping equipment which can be obtained on loan from the Education Office.

The Sailing Centre at Stanley Pool had a most successful season last year. The camp was occupied every week-end from Whitsuntide to the end of October.

## CONCLUSION

No report of this nature would be complete without a tribute to the number of teachers who willingly give of their own time to supervise children undertaking various physical activities. Without their unstinted help much of the physical education programme would be curtailed.



**Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Special Schools). Year ended 31st December, 1963.**

**TABLE 1**  
**PART A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS**

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1959and later ...	182	182	100	—	—
1958 ...	140	140		—	—
1957 ...	939	938	99·9	1	0·1
1956 ...	205	204	99·5	1	0·5
1955 ...	97	97	100	—	—
1954 ...	582	581	99·8	1	0·2
1953 ...	578	577	99·8	1	0·2
1952 ...	211	210	99·5	1	0·5
1951 ...	74	74	100	—	—
1950 ...	72	72		—	—
1949 ...	1088	1088		—	—
1948 and earlier ...	407	406	99·7	1	0·3
TOTAL ...	4575	4569	99·8	6	0·2

**PART B—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS**  
**(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with vermin)**

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	For Defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditons recorded in Table II	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1959 and later ...	—	3	3
1958 ...	—	5	5
1957 ...	2	67	69
1956 ...	2	30	32
1955 ...	—	15	15
1954 ...	10	42	52
1953 ...	10	49	59
1952 ...	2	31	33
1951 ...	4	8	11
1950 ...	3	8	11
1949 ...	48	57	105
1948 and earlier ...	23	12	35
TOTAL ...	104	327	430

## PART C—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	313
							<hr/>
						Total	495
							<hr/>

## PART D—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons ...	...	...	...	...	48,867 examinations
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...			899
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act 1944)	...	...	...		308
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act 1944)	...	...	...		59

TABLE II.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended 31st December, 1963.

PART A—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease (2)	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		Requir- ing Treat- ment (3)	Requir- ing Observ- ation (4)	Requir- ing Treat- ment (5)	Requir- ing Observ- ation (6)	Requir- ing Treat- ment (7)	Requir- ing Observ- ation (8)	Requir- ing Treat- ment (9)	Requir- ing Observ- ation (10)
(1)	(2)								
4	Skin ... ..	4	61	20	109	12	93	36	263
5	Eyes— (a) Vision (b) Squint (c) Other...	4 15 1	19 53 13	64 3 4	243 26 19	36 6 —	71 32 13	104 24 5	333 111 45
6	Ears— (a) Hearing (b) Otitis Media (c) Other...	6 3 —	28 81 11	— — —	22 29 34	2 — —	24 40 19	8 3 —	74 150 64
7	Nose and Throat	23	336	6	168	28	313	57	817
8	Speech ... ..	13	53	3	8	2	18	18	79
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	37	—	15	—	33	1	85
10	Heart ... ..	8	48	3	46	5	60	16	154
11	Lungs ... ..	9	166	—	61	19	113	28	340
12	Development— (a) Hernia (b) Other...	2 1	2 132	— 5	3 31	2 7	7 113	4 13	12 276
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture (b) Feet ... (c) Other...	— 9 6	57 125 58	3 8 —	182 118 86	10 18 9	155 118 61	13 35 15	394 361 205
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy (b) Other	— 2	11 47	— —	3 34	— 2	9 33	— 4	23 114
15	Psychological— (a) Development (b) Stability	— 1	7 191	— 1	1 117	— 3	13 189	— 5	21 497
16	Abdomen ... ..	—	20	1	14	2	35	3	69
17	Other ... ..	3	119	2	147	8	134	13	400



## PART B—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin ... ..	—	5
5	Eyes—		
	(a) Vision ... ..	6	29
	(b) Squint ... ..	1	13
	(c) Other ... ..	13	1
6	Ears—		
	(a) Hearing... ..	1	6
	(b) Otitis Media ... ..	—	1
	(c) Other ... ..	—	—
7	Nose and Throat ... ..	3	24
8	Speech ... ..	3	12
9	Lymphatic Glands ... ..	—	1
10	Heart ... ..	—	10
11	Lungs ... ..	7	28
12	Development—		
	(a) Hernia ... ..	—	4
	(b) Other ... ..	1	9
13	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture ... ..	2	19
	(b) Feet ... ..	2	18
	(c) Other ... ..	1	21
14	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy ... ..	—	5
	(b) Other ... ..	—	5
15	Psychological—		
	(a) Development ... ..	1	22
	(b) Stability ... ..	3	29
16	Abdomen ... ..	—	5
17	Other ... ..	1	15

**TABLE III.**

**Treatment of Pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (Including Nursery Schools).**

### Part A—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... ..	163
Errors of refraction (including squint) ... ..	1,003
Total ... ..	1,166
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed...	194

### Part B—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment	
(a) for diseases of the ear ... ..	34
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ... ..	258
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ... ..	34
Received other forms of treatment— ... ..	115
Total... ..	441
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1963 ... ..	1
(b) in previous years ... ..	6

Part C—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments ... ..	26
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	79
Total ... ..	105

Part D—Diseases of the Skin  
(Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Part D of Table I.

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm—(a) Scalp ... ..	—
(b) Body ... ..	—
Scabies ... ..	—
Impetigo ... ..	20
Other skin diseases ... ..	2,265
Total... ..	2,285

Part E—Child Guidance Treatment

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ... ..	11

Part F—Speech Therapy

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists ... ..	71

Part G—Other treatment given

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments ... ..	2,370
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	6
(c) Other than (a) and (b) above	13
Respiratory ... ..	833
Injuries ... ..	1
Debility ... ..	
Total ... ..	3,223

# TABLE IV.

## Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority during 1963

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—							
(a)	At Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5,669
(b)	As Specials	...	...	...	...	...	473
Total (1)							6,142
(2) Number found to require treatment							
(3) Number offered treatment							
(4) Number actually treated							
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment including those recorded at 11 (h)							
(6) Half days devoted to—							
(a)	Periodic (School) Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	30
(b)	Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	590
Total (6)							620
(7) Fillings—							
(a)	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2,062
(b)	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1,361
Total (7)							3,423
(8) Number of Teeth Filled—							
(a)	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1,737
(b)	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1,207
Total (8)							2,944
(9) Extractions							
(a)	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	507
(b)	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1,819
Total (9)							2,326
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction							
(11) Orthodontics—							
(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	11
(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	4
(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	12
(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	...	3
(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	...	...	12
(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	12
(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	—
(h)	Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	91
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth							
(13) Other operations—							
(a)	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b)	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total (13)							—



## Staff of the School Health Service

### TABLE V.

	<i>Number of Officers</i>	<i>Number in terms of full- full-time Officers employed in the School Health Service</i>
(a) *Medical Officers (including the Principal School Medical Officer):—		
(i) Whole-time School Health Service ...	—	—
(ii) Whole-time School Health and Local Health Services ...	4	1·98
(iii) General practitioners working part-time in the School Health Service ...	1	0·09
(b) Physiotherapists, Speech Therapists, etc. (Specify):—		
Physiotherapists ...	2	0·45
Ophthalmologist ...	2	0·09
Speech Therapist ...	1	0·2
Audiometrician ...	1	0·2
Chiropidist ...	1	0·06
(c) (i) School Nurses ...	15	7·27
(ii) No. of the above who hold a Health Visitor's Certificate ...	15	—

\* All Medical Officers of the School Health Service other than those employed part-time for specialist examination and treatment only.

### TABLE VI

II. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CLINICS (i.e. Premises at which clinics are held for school children) provided by the Local Education Authority for the medical and/or dental examination and treatment of pupils attending maintained primary and secondary schools.

Number of School Clinics ... 11 (including one Mobile Dental Clinic).

III. TYPE OF EXAMINATION AND/OR TREATMENT provided at the school clinics either directly by the Authority or under arrangements made with the Regional Hospital Board for examination and/or treatment to be carried out at the clinic.

<i>Examination and/or Treatment</i>	<i>Number of School Clinics (i.e. premises) where such treatment is provided</i>	
	<i>Directly by the Authority</i>	<i>Under arrangements made with Regional Hospital Boards or Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Minor Ailment and other non-specialist examination or treatment...	9	—
B. Dental ...	2	—
C. Ophthalmic ...	1	—
D. Ear, Nose and Throat ...	—	—
E. Orthopaedic ...	—	—
F. Paediatric ...	—	—
G. Speech Therapy ...	1	—
H. Physiotherapy ...	2	—
J. Orthoptic ...	—	—
K. Sun Ray (U.V.L.) ...	2	—
L. Chiropody ...	1	—
M. Rheumatism & Heart ...	—	—
N. Asthma ...	—	—
P. Remedial Exercises ...	2	—
Q. Vaccination & Immunisation ...	—	—
R. Audiology ...	—	—

**TABLE VII Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools approved under Section 9(5) of the Education Act, 1944, or Boarding in Boarding Homes.**

During the calendar year ended 31st December 1963, how many handicapped pupils—	(1) <i>Blind</i> (2) <i>Partially sighted</i>		(3) <i>Deaf</i> (4) <i>Partial hearing</i>		(5) <i>Physically handi- capped</i> (6) <i>Delicate</i>		(7) <i>Maladjusted</i> (8) <i>E.S.N.</i>		(9) <i>Epileptic</i> (10) <i>Speech Defects</i>		<i>Total</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
A. were newly assessed as needing special education treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	—	—	1	1	7	2	—	3	—	—	14 Day 6 Res.
B. (i) No. of A above newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes? ... (ii) children assessed prior to 1st Jan., 1964 how many newly placed in special Schools (other than hospital special schools or boarding homes)?	—	—	1	1	7	2	—	—	—	—	11 Day 1 Res.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4 Day 2 Res.
On or about 23rd January 1964, how many handicapped from the pupils Authority's area—											
C. (i) were requiring places in special Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(a) Day ...	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	63	—	—	67
(b) Boarding ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	5	7	1	—	17
(ii) included at (i) had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(a) Day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Boarding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VII—continued

During the calendar year ended 31st December 1963, how many handicapped pupils—	(1) <i>Blind</i> (2) <i>Partially sighted</i>		(3) <i>Deaf</i> (4) <i>Partial hearing</i>		(5) <i>Physically handicapped</i> (6) <i>Delicate</i>		(7) <i>Maladjusted</i> (8) <i>E.S.N.</i>		(9) <i>Epileptic</i> (10) <i>Speech Defects</i>		Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
C. (iii) included at (i) who had reached the age of 5, but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school, were awaiting											
(a) Day places ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
(b) Boarding places	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	6
D. (i) were on the registers of											
(1) Maintained special schools as											
(a) Day pupils ...	—	—	5	1	28	33	—	—	3	1	71
(b) Boarding pupils	1	—	2	—	1	2	1	13	—	—	20
(2) Non-maintained schools as											
(a) Day pupils ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Boarding pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(ii) were on the register of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority ...											
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) & (ii) above ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE VII—continued

During the calendar year ended 31st December 1963, how many handicapped pupils—	(1) <i>Blind</i> (2) <i>Partially sighted</i>		(3) <i>Deaf</i> (4) <i>Partial hearing</i>		(5) <i>Physically handicapped</i> (6) <i>Delicate</i>		(7) <i>Maladjusted</i> (8) <i>E.S.N.</i>		(9) <i>Epileptic</i> (10) <i>Speech Defects</i>		<i>Total</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
E. On or about 23rd Jan., 1964, how many handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) were being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Sect. 56 of the Education Act, 1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11)
(i) in hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) in other groups ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

(i) how many children were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(ii) how many reviews were carried out under the provision of 57(A) of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) how many decisions were cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—



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